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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1873. NO. 61.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE,

ve Aspect of the Spanish Difficulty.

ISTER SICKLES SNUBBED.

PINION THAT WAR CANNOT BE AVOIDED.

Pope Speaks on American Liberty.

Kahon Congratulated by Diplomats.

Spain.

Varlike Attitude of the Government,

Special.

DRID, November 20.—The situation is . There is a serious misunderstanding een Minister Sickles and the Spanish ıet. Sickles has addressed a formal proagainst the inhuman butcheries at San- and demanded that Spain enforce obedi- in Cuba. He was answered that matter was a municipal one een Spain and the pirates, and Spain l not tolerate American interference. The ish minister haughtily declined to allow es to discuss the affairs, and the latter drew, saying he would thereafter hold no than official relations with the minister. ral Sickles does not see how war can be led, as Spain will make no concessions ever.

France.

MACMAHON CONGRATULATED.

RIS, November 20.—A majority of the dia- tic corps have congratulated MacMahon e prolongation of his powers. The minwill remain for the present.

Italy.

E POPE'S VIEWS ON AMERICAN LIBERTY.

ME, November 20.—The Pope to-day de- ed an address to the foreign students t to leave for their homes in consequence e suppression of the religious institutions hich they were inmates. He warned the ricans among them of the complete and st excessive liberty to which they would be exposed, but at the same time drew a rast between the non-interference with hurch in their country and the persecu- to which it was subjected in the German re.

Marine News.

ERNSTOWN, November 20.—The steam- Greece, from New York, arrived.

CRIMES.

Robbery of a Saloon Keeper.

al Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, November 20, 1873.

sse Beam, of the Keystone saloon, was ed yesterday afternoon of one hundred seventy-three dollars, by John Clarke of ovo, a lad in his employ. Clark left a ch worth two hundred. The silly thing g by the side of the money. He escaped. officers are on his track.

Suicide in Greene County.

HEELING, W. Va., Nov. 20.—A woman ed Mrs. Cornwell, residing in Greene ty, Pa., about seven miles east of Clarksin this State, committed suicide this morn- by hanging. Domestic difficulty was the se of the act.

The Middletown Murderers.

ARRISBURG, November 20.—Rosenteen and die, arrested on the charge of killing Abra- Beam at Middletown, together with ris and Preston, held as accessories, were ndicted to-day.

CASUALTIES.

Death on the Railroad.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, November 20, 1873.

t Renovo, last evening, four Swedes, inicated, were walking abreast on the raild track, when two trains from opposite dins met, and in trying to escape from one y were run over by the other. Three were led instantly, and the other was badly inred.

Telegraph Employee Injured.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 20, 1873.

While J. H. Strong and a gang were changg the wire of the Western Union Telegraph e to-day, several old poles fell on a man o was on a pole. He was thrown down and erely hurt. The extent of his injuries is t known.

Sudden Death in Gallia County, Ohio.

cial Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., November 20, 1873.

Truman Guthrie, an old and highly respecttizen of this county, fell dead in his doord to-day from heart disease.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1873.

GOLD UP AND STOCKS DOWN.

The story that one Ronnan, a member of the venth regiment New York militia, has been rested at Havana and shot, was enough to nd gold up and stocks down. Matters quieted on afterwards.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lake region, variable winds, leaning southwesterly, rising temperature and increased cloudiness.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 19—10:48 P. M.

LACK OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
ıro,	43	S. W.	Cloudy.
ncinnati, O	41	S.	Clear.
venport, Iowa	29	W.	Clear.
eokuk, Iowa	34	W.	Clear.
ven wouth	38	W.	Clear.
uisville, Ky	52	S.	Clear.
emphis, Tenn	40	S.	Wind.
shville, Tenn	49	E.	Clear.
w Orleans, La	64	W.	Clear.
naha, Neb	30	S.	Clear.
ttsburgh, Pa	39	S. W.	Cloudy.
. Louis, Mo	50	S.	Cloudy.
ckabura	60	S.	Cloudy.
breveport	53	S.	Threat'g
emphis, Ind	37	S.	Fair.
kes' Peak	19	W.	Clear.
rt Gibson	19	S. E.	Cloudy.
Paul	19	Calm.	Fair.
ankton	25	N. W.	Clear.
lveston	58	S. W.	Cloudy.
a Crosse	21	N. W.	Cloudy.

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Shutting Down the Wells.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 20, 1873.

At points in the oil region above here the eeling is firmer in crude oil. It is the general elief that the producers at their convention will resolve upon shutting down the ells until there is a better demand and stock ecome lighter. This will relieve the market rom its present demoralized condition and e a benefit generally.

American Iron and Steel Association.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—The annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association was held here to-day, Samuel J. Reeves, the President, in the chair. The Secretary submitted a statistical report embracing a general review of the iron trade. It states that the present financial crisis has deranged the whole business, and the prices of iron have declined, reaching in some lines far below the cost of production. At the beginning of November fully one-third of the furnaces and mills were idle. By the end of the month one-half of the furnaces will be blown out. The rail mills are bare of orders and the stock of pig iron is accumulating with no sale at any price. Thousands of iron workers are out of work, and those yet employed have accepted a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages. Under the circumstances says the report, it is proper to consider whether it is wise to continue the encouragement of the importation of foreign iron, twice repeated by Congress in reducing duties within the last four years. An increase of duty on pig iron from $9 30 to $9 per ton and proportionately on other classes would be a wise measure of relief by Congress. It is better to have a reduced revenue than cold and hunger in the homes of American working men.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The wife of P. T. Barnum died on Wednesday night. Her husband is in Germany.

Two large locomotive works at Patterson, N. J., have agreed to resume work if their late employees will consent to a reduction of wages.

The steamship Australia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The Greensburg *Tribune* says: Our old and valued friend Robert Kells, of Derry township was in town one day last week. Although he has lived within a mile of the P. R. R., ever since it was completed, he never rode in a railroad car until last Wednesday, when he got aboad the cars at Latrobe and came to town. He further stated that he has been but once in Greensburg during the last twenty-two years, although he only lives about twelve miles from the county seat. Mr. Kells in an industrious, honest man, and therefore, he has never been annoyed by either lawyers or lawsuits.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

An Able Opinion Upon the Powers of the Convention.

The following communication, printed in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 19th, is said by the editor of that journal to be "from the pen of a Democratic member of the Philadelphia bar, standing at the head of his profession." The *Inquirer* regrets that it is "not permitted to give his name, as his thorough legal training, high integrity and ripe experience are such that his opinions would have great weight in this community:"

No steps appear to be taken to test the legality of the mode in which the new Constitution is to be submitted to the people, and yet it is of the greatest importance that the course of the convention should be either approved or disapproved judicially before the election is held. If the convention has the right to disregard and set aside the act of assembly under which it was convoked, and to prescribe a mode of election different from that which the Legislature has prescribed, this right should be ascertained and declared before the election is held. If no such right exists, every consideration of public policy demands that the decision against the right should precede the election. The evils which will result from a state of doubt and uncertainty as to whether the new Constitution is the law of the land after the 1st day of January, 1874, can hardly be exaggerated.

I know that it has been alleged that the convention is invested with a sovereign power which cannot be questioned by any existing authority in the State, and that no judicial tribunal will venture to question any of its acts; but this is mere gasconade, which I am sure will be repudiated by the great majority of the members of that body.

If the Supreme Court of the State should decide that the election to be held the question of adopting or rejecting the new Constitution must be "conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted," as the act under which the convention was called provides, the convention would at once acquiesce and govern itself accordingly. Any other theory would be fraught with revolution and anarchy.

That the doubts entertained concerning the legality of the election proposed to be held in Philadelphia on the 16th of the next month are serious ones, can hardly be questioned by any one who will give the subject a candid consideration. The act of April 11, 1842, under which the members of the convention were elected, provided that the convention when elected, assembled and organized, should have power "to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection a new Constitution or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments to be voted for separately," and that "the election to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution or specific amendments shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted."

The members of the Convention were, therefore, elected for the purpose indicated, and no other; and there certainly seems to be the strongest reason for denying to them any authority other than that conferred by the act under which they were elected. If the Legislature had appointed a commission of six members to prepare a draught of a constitution, could the commission have arrogated to itself the power to declare its draught the Constitution of the State without any vote of the people, or after a vote taken in such manner as it should determine? It is impossible to suppose that a pretension of this character could be seriously made, and yet the Convention, which was elected to prepare the plan or scheme of a new Constitution, now undertakes to say that this plan or scheme shall become the Constitution of the State, without having been adopted at a general election held according to law. It is obvious that if they have the power to do this they have the power to declare that the instrument which they have framed shall become the supreme law without any election by the people, or notwithstanding an adverse election, if they can disregard the law which called them into being in one respect, they can disregard it in all.

But it is said that, under the act of June, 1871, the people of this Commonwealth had, at the election in October, 1871, voted in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution, and that it was the duty of the Legislature to provide for the election of a sovereign convention—a convention invested with arbitrary power to ordain what it thought fit, unrestrained by any restrictions emanating from the General Assembly or from any other source, and it is therefore urged that the present Convention must be such a convention as the Legislature were bound to provide for. The fallacy of this argument is obvious. There is no legal presumption that the action of the Legislature is what it should have been. The Legislature might have altogether omitted to provide for the election of a convention. By so omitting they would have disregarded the wishes of their constituents, but where would have been any legal remedy? They did not, however, omit to provide for the election of a convention; but they provided for the election of a convention, not to ordain a constitution, but to prepare a draught of a constitution for submission to the people at an election to be held according to existing laws, and it is difficult to see on what theory this convention can be converted into an arbitrary, irresponsible body, having power to annul the present laws of the Commonwealth. Admit that such a body should be convened; still, not having been convened, it has not and cannot have a legal existence, and, in fact, the people never meant that it should be convened. They never dreamed of submitting the destinies of the Commonwealth to the absolute discretion of any body of men, no matter how respectable. Every one supposed that the action of the convention would be merely advisory, and not legislative.

Besides, if the Legislature had had no power other than that of merely providing for the election of a convention which, when convened, was to exercise the supreme power of the State; if every attempted restriction or qualification of the authority of the body thus to be convened would have been null and void, although contained in the act which submitted the choice of the convention to the vote of the people, can it be said that the present convention derives its authority from any *election by the people*, using the word *election* in the sense in which it was always understood in this Commonwealth before the dissemination of the ingenious theory by which the vote of a minority was to be equal to that of a majority?

It cannot surely be contended that the General Assembly of this Commonwealth could confer, or procure to be conferred, the absolute sovereignty belonging in the people upon a body of men chosen by an election at which citizens over twenty-one of age should vote, or at which the candidates receiving the largest numbers of votes should be declared elected. On the contrary, it must, I think, be admitted that the only sovereignty convention which can be assembled in this State must consist of members who have received a majority of all the votes cast by their constituents. But the present convention was not so constituted. Many of them were the choice of the minority of voters. Of the twenty-eight members representing the State at large, as many were the representatives of the minority as of the majority of the people. The vote of the fourteen representing the majority might have been, and no doubt often was, neutralized by the vote of the fourteen representing the minority. The mode of election which brought about these results was certainly not that by which the sovereign majority of the people are to be represented in convention, although there may have been no particular objection to its being used as the means of assembling a certain number of citizens to prepare an instrument which the people might afterward adopt as the Constitution, if they should think fit so to do.

There would seem, therefore, to be weighty reasons for holding that the present Convention is not sovereign; that it must conform to the requirements of the law which called it into being; that it cannot annul the election or any other law of this Commonwealth, and that the instrument which it has prepared, unless adopted at an election held in the manner prescribed by the act which called the Convention into being, will remain, as it now is, a mere theoretical scheme, and not the Constitution and supreme law of the State.

A Wonderful Enterprise.

The British Anti-Tobacco Association, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be terribly affected by some painful intelligence which appears in the *Virginia Territorial Enterprise*. It seems that Professor Manlesel, a German gentleman, who has lately arrived in that city, has invented a scheme for laying tobacco smoke on to houses like gas, and is now engaged in erecting extensive works in Virginia for that purpose. The tobacco is to be burned in large retorts, and the smoke thus produced will pass through pipes to a large bell-shaped receptacle of boiler iron, where it will be cooled, purified, and so scented that it will have the flavor of the finest Havana cigar. From the smokeometer a main pipe will lead up into the city, and from this will be small branch pipes leading to all the principal houses in the town, so that every house where the smoke is taken there will be a meter, more delicately constructed than a gas meter, for measuring and recording the amount of smoke consumed. The pipes leading from these meters will be pipes leading to all the rooms in the house, and connected with these pipes will be long flexible tubes with amber mouth-pieces for the convenience of smokers, who will only have to turn a small silver thumb-screw, and the cool delicious perfumed smoke will glide into his mouth. For smokers in the street the Professor has invented india-rubber receptacles fitting to the chest, which, when inflated with smoke, greatly improve the appearance. Connected with these bags are inflexible tubes ending in amber mouth-pieces, which may be tucked into the waistcoat pocket. Smoke thus provided will be freed from nicotine and other injurious elements, and the expense of smoking will be considerably reduced. There can be little doubt that Professor Manlesel's plan is admirably adapted for the new co-operative homes we are about to establish, and except the laying down the smoke pipe involves taking up the roads and impeding the traffic, there can be no objection to its adoption in this country.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

General Sherman on the Cuban Question.

His Opinions and Suggestions.

AVAILABLE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

Historical Parallel to the Virginius Case.

Spain Significantly Silent.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1873.

General Sherman left to-night for Newark, to be absent until Monday. He was accompanied by Col. Audenried, his senior aid. General Sherman had an interview with the President this afternoon on the military situation and other matters. The views of General Sherman on the all-important questions now agitating the public mind have not yet been stated, although a meagre report of one or two observations purporting to have emenated from him have been printed. Being asked to-day what he thought of the situation, he replied that matters had not yet progressed to that point where his part of the business began. It is still a question of diplomacy, and according to the old adage, "War begins only when diplomacy ends."

As to the condition of the materiel of the army, the arsenals are well stocked with arms of the most approved patterns. The magazines are stored with full supplies of ammunition for small arms and artillery. The depots have abundant quantities of clothing and accourtrements, all in fine condition and available at the shortest notice.

He believed that the most effective way of raising such a force as would be necessary to an invasion of Cuba would be to increase the numerical force of each company to the standard of one hundred men, which would make 45,000 men, instead of about 30,000, as at present. Such an organized force would render unnecessary the employment of any officers of the line in addition to those now belonging to the regular army. In many of the armies of European nations, the General remarked, as many as two hundred and fifty men are led into action by a Captain and two Lieutenants. By this method of increasing the army, the expense would be much less than to attempt to put in the field an entirely new force. Unquestionably the most speedy mode of raising necessary troops for immediate aggressive movements would be to call for volunteers, say fifty or a hundred thousand. From the tone of public sentiment it looked as if double that number of men could be secured on the shortest notice.

Fighting in Cuba would be rather perplexing and embarrassing on account of the large numbers of the native Cubans, who, there is the best reason to believe, would be friendly toward the United States but who could not dare to openly proclaim their sympathies, fearing that after a sufficient punishment had been administered to Spanish officials, the army of invasion might be withdrawn and they left to the tender mercies of their own rulers.

The General remarked that the case of the Virginius recalled to his mind the incidents of a case arising during the operations of General Jackson in Florida, and which created a great excitement throughout the country and in England, and which was used by the enemies of Jackson many years after when he was a candidate for President of the United States. The Florida Seminoles had massacred forty troops of the United States and had committed other depredations upon American soil, and the United States was unable to obtain satisfaction from the Spanish authorities. Gen. Jackson was then put in command of the United States troops on the Spanish frontier. He inaugurated his campaign by pursuing the offending Indians into Spanish territory, they seeking refuge under the guns of the Spanish fortress at St. Marks. The commandant of the fortress claimed that he was unable to resist their demands. Gen. Jackson at once took possession of the fort, the Spanish commandant protesting. On returning to St. Marks, Jackson brought two Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, before a court martial, charged with aiding and abetting the Indians, and both were executed. This led to great excitement in England and Spain, but no hostile measures were instituted by either government. This proceeding of Jackson was the cause of the famous coffin handbills used to prejudice him before the people when a candidate for their suffrages, but without effect, as the people seemed to like his decisive way of resenting insults to his country. It might be added that John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State, endorsed what Jackson had done. In 1872, when Gen. Sherman was in 1872, traveling in Europe, he met a number of the prominent republican leaders of Spain, including Castelar, the present head of the Spanish Government. He expresses a high opinion of his personal qualities and abilities. He says he is an orator, a scholar and a writer of acknowledged merits. His republican ideas were emphatic.

The delayed in obtaining any positive reply from Spain increases the belief that the war cloud is gradually thickening. The Spanish reserves have been ordered to the coast. The preparations of our government are being pressed.

An erican and Spanish Navies.

Commodore Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, speaking of the relative merits of the two navies, says that though the Spanish iron-clads carry more guns than those of the United States, the calibre of the latter is heavier and more destructive. The first-class frigates carry batteries of a destructive capacity greater than the largest iron-clads would withstand. With the improvements made in projectiles it is a question in some minds whether it will not be necessary to return to wooden vessels as more readily repaired after action. The thickness of a plate on an iron vessel would require a long delay in finding a port with suitable means of making the repairs.

The navies as compared stand as follows:

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

First Rate.	Guns.	Third Rate.	Guns.
Colorado, screw	45	Nantasket, screw	7
Franklin, screw	50	Nantucket, screw	6
Minnesota, screw	45	Asnuelot, paddle	6
Niagara, screw	12	Monocacy, paddle	6
Wabash, screw	45	Kansas, screw	3
Second Rate.		Nipsic, screw	3
Nevada, screw	23	Sacta, screw	3
Connecticut, screw	21	Nyack, screw	3
Florida, screw	23	Shawmut, screw	3
Iowa, screw	23	Yantic, screw	3
Tennessee, screw	23	Michigan, paddle	3
Ashuelot, screw	21	Fourth Rate.	
California, screw	21	Proile, paddle	8
Delaware, screw	21	Gettysburg, paddle	1
Java, screw	21	Tallapoosa, paddle	1
New York, screw	21	Wasp, paddle	1
Pennsylvania, screw	21	Palos, screw	6
Susquehanna, screw	23	Second Rate—Sailing.	
Lancaster, screw	22	New Hampshire	15
Brooklyn, screw	20	New Orleans	6
Penacola, screw	22	Oslo	5
Hartford, screw	18	Vermont	16
Richmond, screw	14	Virginia	6
Congress, screw	16	Constellation	10
Severn, screw	16	Constitution	6
Worcester, screw	16	Independence	27
Powhatan, paddle	17	Idaho	9
Saranac, paddle	11	Macedonian	16
Alaska, screw	12	Potomac	18
Benecia, screw	12	Sabine	36
Omaha, screw	12	Santee	49
Plymouth, screw	12	Savannah	14
Jackawanna, screw	10	St. Lawrence	10
Ticonderoga, screw	11	Vandalia	12
Canandigua, screw	10	Marion	
Monongahela, screw	11	Portsmouth	15
Shenandoah, screw	11	Cyane	14
Third Rate.		Jamestown	16
Juniata, screw	8	Saratoga	8
Quelpee, screw	8	St. Louis	
Quinnebaug, screw	7	St. Mary's	16
Swatara, screw	7	Dale	8
Galena, screw	6	Pawnee	7
Iroquois, screw	6	Fourth Rate.	
Kearsarge, screw	6	Guard	4
Wachusett, screw	6	Onward	3
Mohican, screw	6	Relief	2
Tuscarora, screw	6	Supply	6
Wyoming, screw	6		

This does not include the iron-clad navy, which numbers 54 vessels, carrying 127 guns, all of large calibre.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

IRONCLADS.	Guns.		Guns.
Numancia	34	Sagunto	16
Vetuan	40	Resolution	40
Victoria	30	Dona cesi, paraise de Molina	8
Araplies	30	Tornado	14
Zaragoza	21		

These vessels are from 9,600 to 11,000 tons English, and from 7,000 to 1,000 horse power.

WOODEN FRIGATES—FIRST CLASS.

	Guns.		Guns.
Villa de Madrid	48	Carmen	40
Almanza	48	Leatad	41
Navaser de Toloso	48	Concession	38
Gerona	48	Blanca	38
Princessa de Asturias	51	Benenguela	26

WOODEN FRIGATES—SECOND CLASS.

Francisco de Asis	18	Properidad	3
Isabella Secundo	14	Isabel Francisca	2
Isabella la Catolica	16	Santa Teresa	2
Andalusa	3	Buenaventura	2
Gandiana	3	Cavidas	2
Hueva	3	Concordea	2
Livena	3	Sidelana	2
Sigera	3	Ceres	2
Favorita	3	Diana	5
Senia Filomena	3	Vimera	2
Constancia	2	Vigilante	2
Vallenie	2	Alerta	2
Almosa	2	Venadito	2

WOODEN FRIGATES—THIRD CLASS.

Churaca	5	Hernan Cortez	6
Bigseo de Garay	6	Vasco Nunez	6
Colen	16	Leon	2
D. George Juan	6	Vulcano	6
D. Antonia Ulloa	6	Lepante	2
Pizarro	6		

GUNBOATS.

Consuela	2	Aricos	3
Vencedores	5	Vat Ras	2
Narvaez	5	Circe	3
Santa Lucia	3		

Some of the wooden vessels are used as receiving ships.

DEB. R. K.

Interesting to Farmers—Increased Production of British Farms—Average Yield of Wheat in European Countries—Wheat Culture in England—A Model English Farm—Favorable Results of Scientific Cultivation.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C., November 18, 1873.

Mr. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, during his recent official visit to Europe in connection with general agricultural statistics, gathered much valuable information respecting farms and farming in foreign countries. Since his return he has prepared several papers on the subjects referred to. One of these relating to the

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF BRITISH FARMS

contains many practical suggestions which could be accepted with profit by our own farmers. Considering the numerous advantages of a virgin or at least young soil, as compared with England, of enterprise, industry and improved mechanical appliances there is no reason why American farms should yield less than those of England. Mr. Dodge says that "worn out soils" and "exhausted lands" are phrases that have no place in the vocabulary of an advanced agriculture. In all the new States of this country, it has often been stated, the yield of the principal products tends rather to decline than to advance. If we regard pioneer agriculture as only an incident to land speculation—the means by which a poor and farmless man may obtain a title, at a nominal cost, to land that will make either himself or his children rich, as settlement and society perfect the advantage from nominal to intrinsic value—it is seen to have a basis of sound sense. If, on the other hand, wasteful and depleting methods are continued, and temporary waste of system becomes habitual chase, a stigma is assuredly placed on such practice, and the result is a disgraceful retrograde, disreputable and ultimately unprofitable farm.

If out of wheat, for instance, is decreasing slightly, it is not because of the absence of all possibility of increase in our agriculture, but from the fact that most of it is grown on new lands, by pioneer farmers, for the temporary purpose of money-making, without regard to a slight deterioration. Nor is the decline in yield wholly or mainly the result of depletion; it is often caused by careless culture, which fails to check the growth of weeds that ultimately overshadow and strangle the crop.

It is well known that Great Britain obtains larger average yields than any other country. A small area and a large resident population have made necessary a high state of culture and increased production. Science has been invoked, English, German and French experiments have been tried, capital without stint and business acumen have aided in the effort to obtain larger supplies of bread and meat from a given area.

Where little necessity has not existed, even in the British Colonies, the yield of wheat scarcely equals our own average. This is the case in Canada, in the Australian Colonies, and in New Zealand. In Europe the only close competitor with Great Britain in productiveness of the wheat area is Holland, a densely peopled country in which high culture has become the rule.

The average rates of yield for wheat in bushels in some of the principal countries of Europe is as follows: United Kingdom, 27; Holland, 27; Belgium, 23½; Norway, 22; Belgium, 20½; Prussia, 17; Germany, 16; Austria, 15 1-5. Other countries in proportion. The range in England is from 29 to 35 bushels.

WHEAT CULTURE IN ENGLAND.

Great Britain has a moist climate, less subject to drought than ours, yet the best yield in ten years was in 1868, a season remarkable for its high temperature and continued drought. Much of the area of that country is not adapted to wheat, which is mainly produced along the eastern and southern seaboard, a belt less humid than the northern and western counties, and scarcely extending through three degrees of latitude, within which little more than three millions of acres are cultivated—about the same area as that in Wisconsin at present year in Iowa and Minnesota. The soil is not naturally so superior as to account for the high rate of production, which is mainly due to thorough cultivation, manuring and cultivation of the soil. All the various resources of clovering and green manuring are used, deep plowing is practiced, subsoiling and then the sub-soil is brought to the surface, and by exposure to the atmosphere is made to disintegrate and form nitrates in the soil; crops of beans, peas and vetches are plowed in; by the use of commercial fertilizers, are eaten from the ground by fattening sheep to furnish the richest immediate manuring for the wheat crop; and then the wheat is drilled in rows as straight as an arrow; the furrow but six inches in breadth wide as that stirred by a common harrow, and the various processes of clovering and green manuring between the drills, gently stirring the soil and uprooting weeds, while gangs of hands subsequently pass through and pull up the weeds that the harrowing has left remaining weeds, which would otherwise go to seed and reduce further productiveness. Judicious rotation usually comes in to economize in the highest degree and utilize most beneficially the expensive stores of animal food assimilated by the various crops.

Almost universally commercial fertilizers are used, for as a rule dependence is placed on feeding, not as an adjunct of and complement to the home manures obtained by the feeding of cattle and sheep, and to the various resources of clovering and green manuring. It is a confidently received opinion that paying productiveness cannot be permanently maintained without the consumption of a considerable proportion of the farm products of domestic animals. This opinion is accredited with a common sense basis, and has the sanction of long and successful practice. Traditional practice is sometimes followed in this respect to a ridiculous degree, as in the case of applying bones in a state of coarse fragmentization; except in peculiar circumstances of soil and situation, where suitable artificial aids are abundant and cheap, it is a theory which cannot be closely adhered to in practice.

The writer then gives a practical illustration of the success of the advanced style of cultivation by narrating a visit he made to the farms of John Front, a London merchant. They were situated in Hertfordshire near Sawbridgeworth, about thirty miles northeast of London. They consisted of 460 acres, the soil of which was a clay loam, which had been worked only three or four inches in depth, was "close-set," and so unproductive that it was let at the low price of £25 per acre. The neighbors were inclined to regard with derision the experiments of the city farmer, and freely prophesied a loss of patience or money, or both, and the scandalized neighbors did their best to discourage the destruction of most of the hedge rows, which divided the land into fifty-nine irregular, small and inconvenient parcels, thus saving in the space occupied by hedges and ditches, sixteen acres, at a cost of £7 for the improvement. Arbors of all of two and a half acres was made by filling a moat and ponds.

This area was divided into twelve fields. Exchanges of land were effected and lines straightened to encourage the work of cultivation by the use of steam. A thorough system of tile-draining was then commenced, and the open ditch cut down so as to facilitate surface-drainage. These improvements brought the cost of the investment to £40 per acre. Being a yeary farmer, well up in all preparation, he bought a set of John Fowler & Co.'s steam-plowing tackle at $4,000, and kept it at work much of the time. In 1862 and 1863, plowing 1,400 acres, sub-soiling 277, and scarifying 480; in all, 2,157 acres in those seasons. The cost of this plowing, in comparison with horse-power, is deemed less than the same depth of soil would be split by the old method, through more acre than the shallow culture formerly practiced. Some neighbors who doubted the economy of steam were offered a round price, $5 per acre, for similar work, but, after making experiments with an acre or two, declined to be induced even at that price. After the first four years little subsoiling was deemed necessary.

The results of this course were to the highest degree successful.

The average receipts per acre, without any expense for harvesting, during the past six years, after the seed bed had been deepened and put in proper condition, have ranged from $50 to $60 per acre. The largest yields were in 1868 and 1870, seasons very favorable to wheat production, especially the former.

The total annual expenditures, including manual labor, machinery, artificial manures, interest, rents, rates, taxes and incidentals, amounted to $17,000, to which the receipts of 1870 were equivalent to $36,000 in gross, and for a series of years have averaged $23 000, while the net profit, after laying aside $4,000 in lieu of rent, is about $6,000. This is 10 per cent. of the gross returns. The soil is in excellent tilth; its burden of wheat this summer, as seen in June, was unusually vigorous growth, and it is quite evident that with judicious cultivation more than average crops may be expected in the future. The ultimate result is a subject of conjecture with farmers, but the proprietor has no fears while he considers the profits obtained, from about not less than $60 per acre.

The practical experience on English farms not only "proves the value of fertilizers but the advantages of deep cultivation, judicious fertilization and thorough culture.

"There are in this country," says Mr. Dodge, "abundant resources for improvement of the soil without any extensive use of commercial fertilizers. There is required a constant exercise of a discriminating judgment in adapting means to ends. There are soils in so complete commination and naturally possessing so fine drainage that deep cultivation is unnecessary, upon which frequent and light surface-manuring is indicated. Let our farmers first know intimately the characteristics of their soils, and then apply liberally, though economically, the means of securing large returns from them."

DR B. R. K.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1873.

IMPORTANT LAND OFFICE DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that no more than one quarter section can be entered by one individual under the act of March 3d, 1873. The Secretary also affirmed the decision of Commissioner Drummond requiring parties to pay a fee of ten dollars for an additional entry under the Soldiers' Homestead Act of March 3d, 1873, and requiring parties making such additional entry to appear in person at the local office and make the necessary application and affidavit.

THE dahlia, now a common flower, easily cultivated, and as pretty as common, commanded a large price when it was rare. A gentleman sending home a few bulbs, was astonished to find them served among his vegetables at dinner. The curious fact about this mistake is that it was a repetition of the blunder which introduced the flower into England. An English lady sent a bulb from abroad home to her gardener, supposing it to be an artichoke, and intending it for the kitchen garden. "When a beautiful flower came up, instead of a succulent vegetable, she gazed on it with a feeling akin to that of the fox hunter, who complained that the smell of the violets spoiled the scent." The offer of thirty guineas for a root, made by a London florist, reconciled her to the disappointment.

Cleanliness is next to godliness. About fifteen years ago Charleston constructed, at great cost, an admirable system of sewers, which are washed out twice daily by the tide, and from that day to this the city has escaped yellow fever almost entirely, though the disease was common enough there before.

The season has been one of poor remuneration to vessel owners, and still worse for owners of canal boats. Canal freights have been low the entire season, even while lake freights were at the top figures.

The population of Cuba amounts to about a million and a half. Of these upward of seven hundred thousand are of pure European stock, of whom one-sixth, only, is composed of Spaniards from Europe. The slaves amount in all to three hundred and seventy thousand, or less than a fourth of the whole population. The remainder consists of free persons of color and a comparatively small number of coolies and Chinese.

CUBA.

The Virginius at Jamaica—The Execution.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, November 19.—There was no concealment made of the actual errand of the Virginius while she was here. She was repaired and coaled at the expense of the Cuban refugees. The officers had parties on board, and public meetings were held in honor of Cuban independence, at which the consignee of the Virginius presided. When pursued by the Tornado, General Varona proposed to fire the magazine, but was persuaded that the American flag would protect them. At the execution, Jesus del Sol and Cespedes were shot in the back. Ryan and Varona refused to kneel and be shot in the same way. After much resistance they were shot standing, both handcuffed. Fifteen Spanish officers, who had previously been captured by Varona, were present and begged for his life, but in vain.

NO EXECUTIONS SINCE NOVEMBER 8TH.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The Secretary of the State has received the following dispatch from Consul General Hall:

HAVANA, November 18.—The Consul at Santiago reports under date of the 13th, that the total number of executions of persons from the Virginius, was fifty-three, and that there had been no executions since the 8th instant. The statements published here on the 14th respecting fifty-seven additional executions prove untrue.

STATE NEWS.

The Doylestown gas works will be completed in a few days.

The Scranton *Times* has been considerably enlarged.

An Irish negro from Cork resides in Delaware county.

The three-feet-gauge railroad between Monroeton and Turkhannock will be completed by the first of December.

It is stated that a vein of anthracite coal over five feet in thickness has been discovered at East Charlestown, Tioga county.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad has now a double track between Easton and Bethlehem. In about a year the double track will be completed to Scranton.

Five thousand miners and mechanics in and about Scranton have agreed to subscribe ten cents per month each towards a memorial fund for the support of the Lackawanna Hospital, in that city.

Mr. Jonathan Owen, of York, found last week an old Philadelphia paper on the back of a looking glass which he purchased in that city thirty years ago. The *General Advertiser* is the name of the paper. It is dated Wednesday, October 27, 1790, and was published daily in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin Bache.

Reading's financial aspect is said to be anything but satisfactory. The appropriations for the current year are exhausted; much work done is unpaid for; a considerable notion of the fiscal year is y

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873.

LET nothing be done with respect to the Cuban question that is calculated to blemish or contradict our splendid triumph in civilization at Geneva.

QUERY: If we succeed in proving that the Virginius was an United States vessel honestly carrying the United States flag, do we not thereby also prove that this country has been secretly engaged in hostilities against Spain?

THE indignation of the people of this country over the execrable Cuban massacre is very natural; still, there can hardly be any greater crime against the peace of nations than the acts of lawless men in usurping the power to embroil neighboring nations in war.

FROM almost all sections and interests the demand for currency inflation is arising, and it seems likely that it will require in the Administration all the persistence exhibited at Vicksburg and Petersburg to withstand it. We trust the necessary firmness may not be lacking.

A NEW cause of drunkenness has just been discovered, or rather announced, by an eminent German scientist; who declares that foul air is one of the most active and terrible of all the producing agents of disease, insanity and crime. This may perhaps account for some of the otherwise incomprehensible freaks of Bourbonism, as it certainly constitutes a strong argument why everybody should get out of its mephitic atmosphere as soon as possible.

THE Springfield *Republican* states, in an article on "Prison Reform," that while, within a given period, the increase of population in Massachusetts has been only twenty-five per cent., the increase of crime, within the same period, has been sixty per cent. This being the case, it is respectfully suggested that that paper would do exceedingly well to address itself toward the removal of this home reproach and disgrace, in lieu of assuming, as at present, the role of political and moral censor over the people of other Commonwealths.

THERE are augmenting signs of the silver lining. The number of manufactories that are shutting down or running on short time grows fewer and fewer, while the number of those which are keeping everything in motion is steadily increasing. The banks, too, are gradually gaining in strength; while, among other compensations of the depression, we have cheaper goods and lower rents. In view of the fact that there are more money and greater resources, more abundance and prosperity in the country to-day than at any time in its previous history, it is perhaps a wonder that lighter skies have not already appeared.

SOME idea of the practical benefits arising from the operations of the Signal Service Bureau may be formed from the fact, as shown by the annual report of its Chief, which has just been published, that its weather predictions have proved correct in nearly eighty per cent. of the observations taken; and that in addition to the great maritime and commercial value of its system of cautionary signals, in many localities farming and other agricultural operations are conducted almost exclusively with reference to the atmospheric conditions announced in the reports as "probable" to occur.

THE Democratic party in Texas is taking steps to insure its perpetuity and continued ascendancy. Under the late Republican administration, that State had a free school system with four hundred thousand pupils in its free schools. Last year the election resulted in the choice of a Democratic Legislature; and, as one of the results, the schools are closed and most of the teachers have left for other States—not a very cheering outlook for the intellectual and moral future of Texas, certainly—but then free schools and Democracy cannot very well exist harmoniously together, and of course the latter was bound to take care of itself.

SINGULAR want of reflection or want of knowledge is displayed by those members of the press who charge the German government with pettiness because it has complained, or at least is stated to have complained, that in the Catholic churches of Elsass prayers are offered for the restoration of the province to France. These prayers were prepared by the bishops, and the French government is asked to prohibit the abuse. Of course there is no more effectual way of stirring up or of keeping alive disaffection among the people; and the government than the method which these bishops appear to have devised, and as the German conquerors are laboring with great diligence to reconcile their recently annexed subjects to their rule, they are quite right in interfering with such treasonable devotion. Americans, in the absence of an established church, easily forget or fail to consider how important a part the church, with its prayers for the royal family, has and has had in the maintenance of European loyalty.

IT is now pretty definitely settled that, in order to make both ends meet, the annual expenditures of the government must be cut down to a considerable extent, or, failing this, the weight of taxation be correspondingly increased. The falling off in the revenues still continues. For the quarter ending September 30th, the revenues exceeded expenditures by six million dollars. During the month of October the revenues fell off three millions, and for the present month the decrease will be even greater than this, probably five millions. Since the first of October expenditures have exceeded receipts, and the ratio of this excess is increasing daily. At the same time the estimates of receipt from customs and from the internal revenue will be less by several millions than last year, while the estimates from the departments will, it is said, exceed those of last year by ten millions. People will do well to look carefully at these facts in their bearing upon the question of an armed rupture with Spain; and to remember that, in case of war, the burdens of taxation would necessarily, in view of the exisiting financial condition of the country, become heavily oppressive.

THE statistics of the foreign iron trade of this country for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1872, and June 30, 1873, as presented by the last monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, are interesting and instructive as showing how Europe is relaxing the hold it has hitherto had upon us in this important matter. Our importations of pig iron, during the fiscal year 1872, amounted in round numbers to 247,500 tons, while for the fiscal year 1873 the amount was only 215,000 tons. A similar state of facts exists with regard to manufactured iron. For instance, we imported 106,016,035 pounds of bar iron last year against 256,454,061 pounds the year before. But the most marked falling off last year was in railroad bars, or rails, of which we imported only 481,009,481 pounds, against 944,750,803 pounds the year before. There was, however, a very marked increase in the importation of steel rails, the quantity last year being 320,083,100 pounds, valued at $9,199,666, against 245,911,554 pounds, valued at $6,277,694 the year before. The statement shows an increase during the last fiscal year in the total imports of about $23,000,000, and in the total exports, including specie and foreign and domestic merchandise, of more than $105,000,000. The net increase of exports, therefore, was about $82,000,000.

A FEW Republicans in this vicinity take issue with the COMMERCIAL concerning its course with regard to the capture of the steamer Virginius and Cuban affairs. We hold to our position. When a dispute arises between two nations, each is apt to look only at its own rights and its own supposed wrongs. Of course, if our country has been wronged, it must demand and obtain reparation. Before plunging into war, however, there are several questions to be asked and answered. Was not the Virginius, though flying the United States flag, in reality a Cuban vessel, bought, paid for, and freighted with arms and ammunition by the Cubans of New York? Did it not violate our laws, going out with those arms to help insurgents fighting against a power with which we are at peace? Was not its escape from an American port obtained by fraud? Was it then, in any true sense, an American vessel? However barbarous the execution of its captives was, was it done by order of the Spanish government, or in opposition to the orders of that government? If the action is disavowed by that government, can we complain of it, because it is too weak to enforce its laws? Has it not as good a right to complain of us for letting the Virginius sail from our ports, as we had to complain of Great Britain for letting the Alabama sail from the Mersey? Had the Virginius any greater right to hoist or to claim the protection of the American flag at the time of her capture than, during the war with the South, an English blockade-runner would have had to claim the protection of the British government? We stand for justice, not revenge. The need of the time is that passion shall be wholly eliminated from the discussion, and the duty of the press is to guide, restrain and enlighten the popular excitement, instead of blindly yielding to it. We have no predilection for Spain; but let us be quite sure of our ground before drawing the sword of war.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

We are compelled to ask the indulgence of our readers for any shortcomings that may appear in our paper this morning, our compositors having, yesterday afternoon, abandoned their work and left us to our own resources in getting the paper out.

They adopted this course, not for any fault or failure of ours, nor for any thing that we have done or failed to do; but solely because one or more of the evening papers had resolved not to employ, hereafter, men under the control of the Typographical Union. We are punished, therefore, solely for the acts of others.

A week or two since the publishers of the daily papers of the city met together and passed a resolution that, in their opinion, the price of composition should be reduced from 45 to 40 cents per 1000 ems. This resolution was sent to the Typographical Union, and on Saturday last that body met and refused to accede to the proposed reduction. On the same day the proprietors of the *Chronicle* discharged their men and employed others not belonging to the Union. On Sunday the Union declared a general strike. The publishers met and, supposing the strike to have resulted from the proposition to reduce the price of composition, rescinded their resolution asking a reduction; but the Union adhered to its action, and resolved to stand out as long as the *Chronicle* refused to employ Union men. The publishers of the *Chronicle*, seeing that their action would embarrass the publishers of the morning papers, and might possibly prevent the publication of the Monday morning papers, kindly consented to reverse their course and reinstate the Union men in their office. This being done, the members of the Union resolved to resume work; but provided for declaring a general strike in case any one of the city papers, then employing Union men, should discharge their men and employ others.

Things remained in this condition until the evening papers were published yesterday; and it having been then ascertained that one or more of the afternoon papers had discharged their men and employed non-union members, a general strike was ordered, and we are thus left to get out our paper as best we can.

These men do not ask any concessions from us; they do not strike against anything we have done; we have been paying and are still willing to pay them what they ask, and to concede everything to them they can reasonably ask; but they strike because some of their comrades have been discharged from another office, and incidentally, though not directly, they expect us to compel the evening papers to reinstate the discharged men. Not having any power to control the action of the evening papers, and recognizing to the full their right to employ whom they please, we decline being made a party to any act of coercion against them.

Our readers will therefore understand that we are punished for the alleged offence of the publishers of the afternoon papers, and not for any act of our own: and that the printers are on a strike, not for wages nor against a reduction in wages but, because Union men have been discharged from one or more of the afternoon papers; and, understanding this, we trust to their kindness to make the necessary allowances for us, under the circumstances. Just as soon as we possibly can we shall find other printers to take the places of those who have deserted us, and are confident we shall, in a few days, be as strong-handed as ever.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

Some abatement in the vehemence and vigor of the war clamor was apparent for a day or two, and there was ground for hope that the popular temper would soon subside into a frame more appropriate to the momentous issue involved in the crisis. It is, however, to be feared that such natural tendency of the lull will be, somewhat at least, counteracted by the effect of the martial enthusiasm of the metropolis. In the present case, it is something more durably efficacious than contagious enthusiasm that goes forth from the New York meeting. Luminaries of law, the great jurist, Mr. EVARTS and Mr. E. S. CLAFLIN, flashed legal light upon the patriotic fervor of their fellow-citizens, and thus, to the extent of their authority, gave the sacred sanction of legitimacy to the cry which demands redress at whatever cost for the seizure of the Virginius and the execution of some of her passengers. A popular demand thus respectably supported seems not likely to end in mere clamor.

The truth is that this cry for war with Spain, occasioned by the seizure of the Virginius, is reenforced and intensified by the "chronic land hunger" which twenty and twenty-five years ago clamored for the acquisition of Cuba. The Southern States wanted the island in the interest of the peculiar institution, and the Democratic party, ever ready to sustain its Southern allies in seeking to gratify their reasonable desires, encouraged the project. In almost every section of the country there were men eager to engage in expeditions fitted out for the purpose of taking her colony from Spain, if Spain should finally refuse to sell it. It is surprising what short memories people have; even public characters and eminent lawyers, undertaking to instruct the people on the subject of the present imbroglio, appear to have little or no knowledge of the relations between the United States and Spain antecedent to the outbreak of the Cuban insurrection about four years ago. They descant in eloquent terms on the hatred and jealousy with which Spaniards regard Americans, and even hazard the opinion that the Spanish government, under whatever ministry, likes a diabolical pleasure in defying and affronting the people of the United States. We profess no admiration for either Spaniards or their government in past times, and we have little doubt that the Spanish rule in Cuba has long been one of the worst governments in the world. But it is simply discreditable and monstrous for gentlemen of distinction either in politics or law, to harangue the people just now on Spanish injustice or Spanish hostility to this country, and at the same time wholly ignore the American acts and language which, within the memory of us all, seemed perfectly adapted, as they were evidently designed to inflame Spanish pride and anger to the uttermost. People not yet old can remember when hardly a mail went to Europe which did not convey the report of some American speech in or out of Congress calculated to alarm the Spanish government for the safety of Cuba, and the Madrid journals every week contained extracts from prominent Southern newspapers, the tenor of which was that Cuba must become American. Then recollect what sort of men the filibusters were; men without principle or mercy, many of them at any rate ruffians who devoted themselves to the enterprise of driving the Spaniards from their colony at whatever cost of massacre and ignominy. Have Americans forgotten the successive expeditions of LOPEZ in 1849, 1850 and 1851, all organized and fitted out in the United States and consisting almost exclusively of American citizens? True, the American government had nothing to do with them, and expressly prohibited its people from engaging in them, but knowing the countenance they received from eminent public men and connecting them with familiar statements of American policy, the Spaniards not unnaturally regarded them as signs of American hostility to their rule.

As to the recent atrocity at Santiago, it is worth while for us to remember, as no doubt General BUTLER and his advisers well remembered, that when Colonel CRITTENDEN and his fellow filibusters were summarily shot in Cuba in 1851, American statesmen had nothing to say to their fate. Of course there is an important difference between the two cases. The men of the Virginius expedition were seized not on the island but on a vessel under the American flag. There are, however, certain facts connected with the case which some of us in our wrath seem to forget. In the first place, as a matter of fact there is no room for question or doubt that the Virginius was engaged in an unlawful expedition, defying the authority of the government whose flag she carried and dishonored. In the second place, the ship has been notoriously infesting the West Indian seas for many years in aid of rebellion against Spanish rule in Cuba, and yet no longer ago than in July she was placed by an American consul under the protection of a national war ship and thus escorted beyond reach of her Spanish pursuer. Is there no apology for indignant, hot-blooded Spaniards who forgot the reverence due to a flag which had lately been so prostituted and degraded in their eyes?

For the atrocity of the execution which followed the capture no apology can be offered, but while denouncing the savage cruelty of the massacre, we may with edification call to mind that within the last year, not to go farther back, American citizens in hot blood have perpetrated atrocities quite equal to that of Santiago. We need only remind readers of Louisiana.

Finally, can we not with advantage recall the act of Captain WILKES and the applause with which we greeted it? Remembering how some of us regarded Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, is it not possible that, if WILKES had strung them up to the yard arm of his ship, we should have hailed his act with applause still more vociferous and sincere? "Put yourself in his place" is a good rule always, and might just now prove golden in its good influence, if generally practiced.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The "on-to-Cuba" papers are recovering their wits. Some of them are even talking about the propriety of waiting for facts.

That must have been a fearful fire in Boston the other night among some ice-houses, when, according to a report, "thousands of tons of ice were reduced to ashes."

In order to marry the waters of the Kanawha and James rivers, it will be necessary to bore through five miles of solid rock. How fortunate that George Francis Train has arrived home!

A good many of our "great lawyers" who have been getting heated on the Cuban matter, seem to forget that the nationality of a ship is a question of fact to be settled by evidence, of which the flag it floats is only an element.

The United States claims the honor of having introduced arbitration as a means of settling international causes without war. Shall we forfeit it?

Among the bills to be introduced into the next Tennessee Legislature is one to grant marriage licenses to "no one who cannot read and write."

New York city is "some potatoes." It is estimated that four million bushels of this indispensable tuber are sold there every season at prices fluctuating from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel.

Beautiful! A little girl was recently asked the following question: "What is faith?" She replied, "Doing God's will and asking no questions."

On the Cuban question, as on all others, it is well not to let one's wrath leap the bounds of logic and justice.

Strange, that, notwithstanding so many concerns are going into liquidation, the gin mills are all running on full time.

The Iron miners of the Lake Superior region contracted for the ore with the manufacturers at very high prices, last spring, but the manufacturers are unable to keep their agreements, and there is, consequently, a complete breakdown in the business.

A statement of all the compromised custom house cases since 1869 has just been published. In 1869-70 there were sixteen such suits compromised; in 1871, thirty-four; in 1872, ten, and in 1873, seventeen. The total amount of the compromises in the four years was $1,488,618 95.

Notwithstanding that, in New England, thousands of shop and mill girls are out of work, yet they refuse to wash dishes and do ordinary house work. Poor things!

While our imports last year were $23,000,000 greater than the year before, our revenue from this source was $18,000,000 less. The customs duties last year were about 28 3 per cent. of the total imports; the year before they were about 32.3 per cent.

The fools are not all dead. The heirs of an old getleman who died recently in Indiana, spent the greater portion of the fall in digging over 160 acres of ground in fierce pursuit of $2,000 of buried gold.

Cincinnati is making an effort to incorporate her Industrial Exposition and make it perpetual. The movement is creditable to the city and should succeed.

Sad. The "Help Wanted" advertisments in the New York papers are gradually being displaced by those with the heading "Place Wanted."

There was collected and deposited by the Collectors of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, $105,238,180 48, at a cost for collecting of $1,686,476 20. The cost of assessing the same was $2,732,420 66.

Cleveland, Ohio, is having a bad time with small-pox, and vaccination is the main thing taught in the public schools.

Besides the "probabilities" furnished the press, 4,490 different postoffices throughout the country are furnished with weather charts in time to be of material service to the agricultural community.

There is a strong temptation now felt by holders of life insurance policies to allow them to "lapse," as the term goes; but this should be resisted. If there be any time when family interests should be protected, it is during a panic. In such case a dollar at such times, money is of almost double value.

The two houses of the Cherokee Legislature are at loggerheads, the Senate refusing to recognize the organization of the House, on account of irregularity.

Waterbury, Connecticut, has appropriated fifty dollars to feed her sparrows during the winter. Her poor will no doubt be properly taken care of.

Hidden sweets. Some three hundred pounds of honey were taken from beneath the chamber floor of an old house in Connecticut, recently, being the result of four years' labor of a swarm of bees which had gained access to the house under the roof boards.

The army of the United States consists of 29,505 men of all arms—ten regiments of cavalry, 8,647 men and officers; five regiments of artillery, 3,206 men and officers; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 13,582 men and officers; engineer battalion and other non-combatants, 3,970.

San Francisco is now looking forward to building her own ships inside the golden gate, with timber and iron brought from Alaska. Both of these that outside possession of ours is found to have in abundance.

A statement of the earnings of twenty-one railroad lines for the month of October shows a decrease of $357,502 as compared with the corresponding month last year, the aggregate earnings being $11,756,738 now against $12,394,240, their.

There is a very sad state of affairs in Osceola county, Iowa. Its people are destitute of food, clothing and fuel. Twisted hay and seed-grass is all they have to burn—a fact which may be noted by the advocates of forest culture.

Week before last the value of dress goods imported was only $1,009,225, while for the corresponding week of last year we imported similar goods amounting to $1,564,316.

PERSONAL.

An unrecognized genius of St. Louis sends the following open letter to President Grant at Washington: "Sir—In the year 1862 I gave the idea of the monitors; now I offer to construct a ship so with every battle on sea, and which never goes down. One of them will cost from $500,000 to $800,000. For answer, waiting in esteem."

General Burriel's bloodthirsty cruelty can be explained on the theory of his being descended from Cruel Centaurs, for Lord Byron in his "Childe Harold" alludes to a Centaur of that name when he speaks of

"Rider and horse in one red Barriel blent."

Henry Clews, the well known banker, will be married in a few months to Miss Worthington, niece of Hon. Wm. G. Belknap, Secretary of War. The wedding was to have taken place this month, but was postponed in consequence of Mr. Clews' business difficulties.

Lady Amberley, an English woman who recently visited this country, said: "American school girls all look sick." But then Hawthorne said: "English women past forty step like elephants." And Aaron Burr, on seeing Fanny Kemble, said she was "A fine animal!" Who is ahead in this controversy?

The *Springfield Republican* falls into a singular error. In speaking of the execution of Crittenden and fifty other Americans at Havana, at the time of the Lopez expedition, it says: "Daniel Webster was then Secretary of State, and Mr. Pierce President." The idea of Webster being a member of Franklin Pierce's Cabinet is rather amusing. The execution of Crittenden and his comrades took place in August, 1851. Daniel Webster was, indeed, Secretary of State, but Millard Fillmore was President.

Ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, died at Trenton yesterday morning, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was elected to the office of Governor five times in 1829, 1830, 1831, 1834 and 1835. In 1833 he was appointed by President Pierce, Minister to Prussia, and served till recalled at his own request in 1857.

On the 19th of August last a man named Pat Lynch was run over by the cars and killed on an Ind. railroad. He was drunk at the time. Last saturday night, by the same train, the same engineer running it, at the same hour and in the same place, John Lynch, a brother of Pat. was killed; he also being drunk at the time.

It is rumored that that fascinating youth, Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, has been taken captive by Miss Banks, daughter of General N. P. Banks, and that an engagement threatens early marriage. Governor Warmoth is a modest man. Indeed, his painful diffidence has been the great obstacle to his success, socially, politically and financially.

A Chicago *Inter-Ocean* reporter recently interviewed "Colonel" Young, in the Illinois State prison, where he is undergoing sentence for forgery. The adventurer asserted the truth of the story regarding his meeting with the Captain General of Cuba, and stated, in addition, that he succeeded in getting a considerable sum of money out of that official, which he immediately placed where it "would do the most good."

ART EDUCATION IN BOSTON.

Adoption of Drawing-Books.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
BOSTON, November 17, 1873.

Pittsburgh people who keep a proper look-out on educational matters (and Pittsburgh people has so enviable a reputation for intelligence that this must include all), may be interested to know that Prof. Walter Smith's drawing-books have been adopted for use in our public schools. Boston follows Pittsburgh in this judicious step. But the step was taken by our school committee with some difficulty. Those interested in continuing the use of the series previously in the schools fought with a zeal worthy of a better cause, though doubtless some of them regarded their cause quite good enough to fight for. The better judgment of the committee, however, prevailed, and Prof. Smith's books are to be used hereafter.

The exhibition of drawings by pupils in the Boston public schools last spring, in Horticultural Hall, produced a very favorable impression of Mr. Smith's system. The best possible proof was there furnished of its scientific character, its progressive development, and its comprehensiveness. And when Mr. Smith's drawing books were announced it was instinctively felt, by those who had at heart the success of drawing in our schools, that now we had a series of drawing books which might properly be called a system, and a system that ought immediately to be introduced into the schools. After all the arguments and specious pleas for retaining the old arrangement, the fact is not to be disputed that we had nothing which could with any propriety be regarded as a scientific, progressive system. To take the place of this imperfect and necessarily unsatisfactory order, the committee, after hearing long and warm statements, decided to adopt Prof. Smith's drawing books. There is one reason for their use here, which can not be urged for their use in Pittsburgh or elsewhere out of Massachusetts, namely: Professor Smith is Director of Art Education for this State, and it would seem altogether fit that, since he has a thoroughly good system of drawing, he should have the great advantage of using it, in order to give the utmost efficiency and the highest unity to his efforts. Now he knows precisely what to expect and require of the Boston teachers and pupils; he feels that every step taken is an advance, that those who study drawing are in the direct road to a scientific training of their power and perception to appreciate and produce really artistic things, whether they apply themselves to industrial art or to what is called art proper. The fundamental training is the same for both, and it is difficult to realize how much may be accomplished by the perfect carrying out of Prof. Smith's system of Art Education, toward developing true taste and trained skill for the production of beautiful as well as convenient articles of household furniture, implements of household and outdoor use, how much may be done to promote genuine art-culture, to make America as prolific and honorably distinguished in her works of art as she is already in mechanic skill. ARGUS.

Building Associations.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An extract from the Baltimore *American*, published in the COMMERCIAL of Wednesday, is calculated to do much mischief in creating distrust in the minds of members of building associations. The figures published by you are grossly incorrect, or else the Baltimore building association spoken of is a fraudulent concern, and is not conducted on building association principles.

By your published figures it appears that the Baltimore association exacts twenty-one per cent. from its borrowers, and requires them to pay more than double the amount they receive. In any one acquainted with the method of such associations the statements you print will excite a contemptuous smile, so ridiculous are they. Permit me to state the mode of business of these associations. Your readers may make calculations therefrom for themselves: Shares are valued, say, at $200 each. These are bought and paymen[t] is begun upon them in instalments of twenty[-] five cents per week. As soon as the shares reach the value of $200, every shareholder is paid in full and the association expires.

If the association never earns any money at all, it is evident that each stockholder will pay $200 and receive $200. It is impossible for him to pay double what he receives, or, indeed, anything in excess of what he receives. But the association earns money by lending its funds as fast as they are received. Any profit derived is at once credited *pro rata* to every share. Its opportunities for profit are great. It never has to reserve as banks do, and being without a banking house, clerks, &c., its expenses are trifling. Moreover, all interest on its loans is paid in weekly instalments, and while this is a convenience to the borrower, as it is usually a workingman, it is a profit to the association, for this interest instalment also is immediately loaned out again.

As to the rate of interest paid by the borrower, it will depend of course upon the demand for money; but it will generally be found less than that charged by banks and brokers.

In the Baltimore case, the borrower bought his money at twenty-five per cent. discount; *i. e.*, he agreed to pay interest on $8,000 in advance, which is $2,000, and receive $6,000 on $3,000 is $216 for one year; but as he gets but $2,700, his rate will be found to be eight per cent., a moderate rate surely.

But suppose the borrower pays a higher discount, say forty per cent. He receives, say, $6000 and pays interest on $1,000. Interest on $1,000 is $60, which is ten per cent. on $600. Ten per cent. is as low a rate as the borrower can get at any bank. Furthermore, he shares in the profit which that interest produces. The association which could lend its money at ten per cent. would expire in four or five years; but as few associations continue to lend at ten per cent., it takes longer for them to run out. Suppose it takes seven years, let us see what the borrower pays:

For $600 cash he pays interest on $1,000, seven years	$420
Dues on five shares, seven years	455
	$875

That is he pays $275 for the use of $600 for seven years, which is forty-five and eight-tenths per cent., or about six and one-half per cent. per annum. D.

How They Train Sheep Dogs in California.

Rev. C. E. Babo, in one of his letters from California, tells of what an old shepherd told him about the way they train the famous shepherd dogs in Southern California. He says you may go over the plains and hills there for miles, and see thousands of sheep, but not a man to watch them. Around each flock or band of say a thousand sheep, are half a dozen dogs of a peculiar breed—dogs whose progenitors were imported from the sheep pastures of the old world. These dogs take the entire care of the sheep, drive them out to pasture in the morning, keep them from straying during the day, and bring them home at night. These dogs have inherited a talent for keeping sheep, but the shepherds do not depend much on that. They educate it in this way—so at least the old shepherd says: "When a lamb is born it is taken away from the mother sheep before she has seen it, and a puppy put in its place. The sheep suckles the puppy and learns to love it. When the puppy grows old enough to eat meat it is fed in the morning and sent out with the sheep. It stays with them because it is accustomed to be with its mother, but it cannot feed with them. As they get full the dog gets hungry. At length, important to return where it can get another piece of meat, it begins to tease and worry its mother, and finally starts her home; the other sheep follow, and thus the whole flock is brought in. If the dog brings the sheep in too soon, or comes home without them, he gets no supper or is punished in some way. Hence he soon learns when to come, and to see to it that none of his charge are left behind. These animals are trained by taking advantage of their instincts and appetites."

Almost all of our 1,200 to 1,500 miners have gone to work at the reduced wages. A few have left, but no more than are usually leaving, off and on, while some have come. Some time since a number went to Latrobe; those have returned and asked work here. The management of the Company desire to work as few hands as possible, and they appear not very willing to reemploy men who have once left in dissatisfaction, especially since the new reduction, because they want those who *have* accepted the terms to have the best chance possible.—*Johnstown Voice.*

The ladies of Harrisburg will commence furnishing soup to the poor to-day.

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, and the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.... $778,251 36.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. S. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Herman, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON CONDUCTING CEMENT. STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES FOR COVERING IMPROVED & WARRANTED. W.C. CHILDS & CO., MANUFACTURERS. 133 WOOD ST. PITTSBURGH. Dp

DRY GOODS.
McKEE'S
Panic Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,
COMMENCING
Thursday, November 13th
THIS SALE FOR
CASH ONLY!
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street,
BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
Dress Goods
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantenes, Irish and French Poplins,
Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
Black Material
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.
118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,
1873.
Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented to the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.
Extended lines to each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79
Market Street.

No. 110 Market St
The attention of Wholesale Buyers is respectfully invited to our
Stock of Domestic
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Fancy Goods and Trimmings,
All of which we offer at Eastern Prices.

C. Yeager & Co.
GEORGE STAMM,
Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.
Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship Style. Charges moderate.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.
NEW CHROMO—
"Cannot be Coaxed,"
A splendid picture by Brown, given away by the
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
26 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.
MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1873,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPECIALTIES.
At 18 3-4c, Black Poplins.
At 25c, Black Poplins, extra value.
At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Alpacas.
At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods.
At 10c, Dark Dress Goods.
At $3 00, Felt Suits.
At $1 60, Cheney Bro.'s best Black American Silk,
With a full Stock in every Department.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny
GREAT SALE
OF
Black Alpacas!
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
Prices to Suit the Times.
The Best Bargain of the Season.
Having purchased the entire Importation of one of the best makes of Black Alpacas in the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing Bargains:
BEST MOHAIR ALPACAS
The 50c quality - at 35c.
The 65c quality - at 50c.
The 75c quality - at 60c.
The 87c quality - at 65c.
The $1 00 quality - at 75c.
This is a two-fold reduction. We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will Sell as Good an Alpaca for 35c as can be bought elsewhere for 50c; as good an Alpaca for 50c as can be bought elsewhere for 65c; and so on through the list.
We have nearly 50,000 Yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.
A. W. ERWIN & Co
Nos. 172 and 174
Federal St, Allegheny,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.
THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
To Cash Buyers of
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.
CARPETS!
The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.
A CHOICE LINE OF
DRUGGETS,
By the Piece or in Patterns.
A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.
The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles In Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of M. JOHN BRYANT, Sr., Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and parties having claims against the same will present them at once to
THOS. FORDING,
Main street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1873.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPECIALTIES.
Millinery Goods.
BONNET RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS, FEATHERS and FLOWERS, PLUMES and TIPS, FANCY GOODS, FRINGES and GIMPS, HAMBURG TRIMMING, GENTS' HOSIERY, LADIES' and CHILDRENS' HOSIERY, LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, GENTS' UNDERWEAR, GENTS' SHIRTS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' GLOVES, GENTS' GLOVES, CHILDREN'S GLOVES, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS, 2-Button KID GLOVES, $1 00.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.
SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.

MEDICAL.
Speedily Cured!
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in mature years, and which produces some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, decomposition, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 20, 1873.

In local money circles things, although almost in a state of stagnation, are still moving, no matter how slowly, and borrowers are learning with how little money they are able to get along. Economy in money, as well as economy in personal expenditure is becoming the fashion, and business men strive only to sustain their present position without branching out into the future.

Some of our manufacturing houses are feeling better, under the influence of improved remittances for collections due, and predict that business will soon improve, giving as a ground for that belief that the Western jobbing houses are bare of goods, and that in consequence they must increase their orders to meet the demands of actual consumers. Be this as it may, they are only running on orders, and not manufacturing any stock ahead.

—We reprint below a copy of an agreement entered into by the various banks of the city concerning the practice of their taking on deposit at par, checks on country banks. It was to this we referred in speaking of the matter in connection with an article reproduced by us from the New York *Bulletin*, and we then thought, as we still do, that the reform will not be thorough until the banks resolve to send home all such checks for collection by express, and take nothing in payment but greenbacks. Let them designate certain banks to collect checks on certain specified towns, let them send their country checks to such designated banks, and then let these banks forward through the express companies the checks thus accumulated from all their neighbors, and demand legal tenders in payment, and we warrant the practice will soon be discontinued. If they did but view the matter in the proper light, this is not a war of the city on the country banks, but in the best interest of the rural institutions, for they could then compell their customers to buy exchange on this city or the East, charging a fair rate or their services, and not be subject to the laborious correspondence incident to the present system, without any redeeming feature.

The circular in question is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, November 1st, 1873.

We, the undersigned, believing the custom of City Banks and Bankers taking Country Checks from Depositors and Correspondents, at par, and for collection upon inadequate rates, to be pernicious in principle, burdensome and unprofitable in practice, alike to the Banks and Business Community; and that the proper action should be taken by the Banks, for their mutual relief and protection, do hereby agree, that from and after December 1st, 1873, we will not receive on Deposit, or for Collection, either from Local Depositors or Correspondents, any Sight Checks or Drafts on Country Banks or Bankers, except at the following rates, viz:

Charge 25 cents on $100 and all sums under.
Charge ½ per cent on all sums over $100.

Wm. Rowland, cashier Bank of Pittsburgh.
S. George, Jr., cashier Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
A. Long, cashier Exchange National Bank.
Cyrus Clarke, Jr., cashier Tradesman National Bank.
J. D. Fraser, cashier Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. D. Scully, cashier First National Bank.
Wm. McCandless, cashier Allegheny National Bank.
J. W. Davitt, cashier Central Bank.
R. K. Wilson, cashier Citizens' National Bank.
F. M. Gordon, cashier Peoples' National Bank.
Semple & Jones, Bankers.
Hart Caughey & Co., Bankers.
W. Steinmeyer, cashier Third National Bank.
J. F. Kramer, cashier First National Bank, Allegheny.
Joseph Laurent, cashier German National Bank.
C. J. Waite, teller National Bank of Commerce.
O. Lee Wilson, Cashier Fort Pitt Banking Co.
J. F. Stark, Cashier Artizans' Deposit Bank.
R. S. Smith, Cashier Union National Bank.
Geo. H. Thurman, cashier Iron City National Bank.
John G. Martin, cashier Mechanics National Bank.
John Scott, Jr., Cashier Merchants' & Mfg's Nat. Bank.
N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers.
Robinson Brothers, Bankers.
Wm. Eaton, Cashier American Bank.
W. B. MacFarlan, Cashier Commercial Banking Co.
S. D. Herron, Jr., Fourth National Bank.
John W. Riddle, Cashier Savings Bank.
A. S. Cameron, teller Second National Bank, Allegheny.
R. P. Young, Cashier People's Savings Bank, Allegheny.
A. H. Willock, Cashier Second National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Jno S Scully, Cashier Diamond Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.
James Fawcett, President First National Bank, Birmingham.
C. S. schauer, Jr., Cashier Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, Allegheny.
Joe. Strathan, Cashier German Savings Bank, Allegheny.
Jno. L. Buerkle, Cashier Workingman's Savings Bank, Allegheny.
R. B. Francis, Cashier Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny.
Jas. Riddle, Cashier Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.
W. A. Reed, President Allegheny Trust Company.
A. N. Burchfield, Cashier Park Savings Bank, Allegheny.
H. A. Spatgier, Cashier Dollar Savings Bank, Allegheny.
F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer People's Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.
John Dean, Cashier Real Estate Savings Bank, Allegheny.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

November 20, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
old	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
anton	....	....	....	....	....
estern Union Tele'g'h	61¾	62¼	62¼	61¾	61¾
uicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
acific Mail	....	....	....	54¾	55
dams Express	....	....	....	....	....
ells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....
merican Express	....	....	....	....	....
nited States Express	....	....	....	....	....
ew York Central	....	....	....	....	....
ie	....	....	....	....	....
ichigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
ichigan Southern	89¾	89¾	....	89¾	89¾
rook. Central	....	....	....	....	....
leveland & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	....
hicago & Northwestern	41	41¾	42	42	42
o preferred	....	....	....	....	....
ock Island	....	....	....	....	....
Paul	....	....	....	....	....
o preferred	....	....	....	....	....
absh	....	....	....	....	....
ort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....
hio and Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....
ion Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
hicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....
anton, Hartford and Erie	....	....	....	....	....
arion	....	....	....	....	....

—The following are the quotations for government and state bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
81, coupons	114	114½	114
208, 1867	108¾	108¾	108¾
208, 1868	109¾	109¾	109¾
208, 1865	109¾	109¾	109¾
208, new	113¾	113¾	113¾
208, 1867	113½	114	114
208, 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
208, 10's	107	107¼	107¼
urrency 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾
ew 5s	109	109¼	109¼

STATE BONDS.

ennessees	71	71
ennessees, new	71¾	71¾
orth Carolina, July	19	19
outh Carolina, April	....	....
issouri 6s	85¾	87¾
6s, coupons	74	75

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks in the Philadelphia Board:

enna Central	45¾	Central Trans	40
eading	85¾	Lehigh Valley Trans	53
l Creek	16	My Valley 7-30s	87
ehigh Valley	66¾	United Cos	116

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, November 21, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The market appeared a shade firmer, prices are about the same as at last report. The trade at present is in a very demoralized condition. The fact is we don't see how business can go much lower; below will be found all the information we could obtain.

CRUDE.

The normal rates in this market were about ¾ per gallon. We heard of no sales here. The sales reported at

PARKER'S.

000 bbls Union Pipe.....90
000 bbls UNION Pipe.....87½
000 bbls Union Pipe.....80

REFINED.

The market was unsettled, prices being irregular We report nominally 10¾@11c, by the car load; from one to a small way the usual advance is obtained.

OIL BARRELS

ery dull. City $1 75; country $1 75.

Receipts of Bloems, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the last twenty-four hours:

PITSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. H. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
imick & Co, m	8	J W Porter, m	3
rown & Co, m	1	J Reamer, m	1
ewis, O & P, m	2	Isabella Furnace, o	3
Total	28		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
abella Furnace, o	5	Lewis, H, D & Co, o	3
ncy Furnace, o	38	McKnight, P & Co, o	4
ed Bank Furnace, o	6	Wilson, G & Co, o	1
augley & Hallman, o	1	W Clark & Co, o	2
ng & Co, o	2		
Total	62		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
imick & Co, m	3	Beyers, McC & Co, m	1
imick & Co, b	2		
Total	6		

Coal Received per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Cars.		Cars.
able Coal Co	15	N Y & C G C Co	15
ittsburgh Acid Works, 1		Keystone Bridge Co	2
ommon Oil Works	4	Lucy Furnace Co	4
y Wilson	16		
Total	66		

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Jobbing branches are rather more active to-day, but commission houses remain quiet. Jobbing prices are more regular for cotton goods. Atlantic long cloth brown sheetings selling at 9½c. Cotton flannels fairly active. Prints easy at 5½c. Cotton flannels fairly active. Prints easy at 5½c. Cotton flannels fairly active. Prints easy at 5

CITY MATTERS.

The Begging Nuisance.

Ladies in the outlying wards are very much annoyed by visits from able-bodied mendicants, who enter houses without asking leave, and when refused alms, use threatening language. The police should look closely after these vagabonds.

City Property.

The Committee of City Property met last evening in the City Clerk's office. Bills were presented and approved amounting in the aggregate to $21,886. Bill of B. J. Bradley for extra work at Central Station House $214 70, and bill of Frank Kane for plumbing done at Fourteenth ward Station House, $34 70, were referred to Sub-Committees. A plan for the alteration of the co-operative store in 20th ward, lately purchased by the city, for use as a Station house, was submitt ed by Mr. Evans, architect, and he was directed to prepare detailed plan and specifications for the same.

Odd Names.

There are some very odd names to be found, now and then, but it is not often that a single family exhibits such an array of curious "Christian" names as the following:

Boys.	Girls
Josiah,	Savannah,
Zachariah,	Mariah,
Hezekiah,	Sophiah,
Zephaniah,	Keziah,
Jeremiah,	Tamar,
Amariah.	

These are the baptismal names of a family, some of the male members of which are well known in this community. It will be observed that each name, male and female, ends in *ah*.

The Death of Officer Doyle.

Coroner West yesterday continued the investigation into the cause and manner of the death of policeman Doyle, of which we have already given the particulars so far as known. A mass of testimony was elicited, the coroner being anxious to probe the matter to the bottom. When all the witnesses present had been examined the official stated that he he would adjourn the inquiry if the jury desired any further investigation. They, however, believed that satisfactory evidence as to the cause and manner of the death had been given, and returned a verdict that deceased had been accidentally killed by a freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Jacob Bowers, carpenter, who left this city a year ago last summer, and settled at Erie, where he married the daughter of Mr. John Kerr, a well to do farmer, has been mysteriously absent for two weeks past. He was doing well, had made some money, and had invested some of it in property. He was living on the best terms with his wife and her family, having been married only since September last.

He left home on the morning of Tuesday, November 4th, dressed in an ordinary suit, leaving at the house his wedding suit and another better suit than the one he wore; he left also his chest of carpenter tools and whatever articles of value he was known to have possessed. He left with him a small amount of money, probably about $100, which he had collected after he left home. At about four o'clock, his father-in law, Mr. Kerr, met him on French street, and there Mr. Bowers accosted him pleasantly, took an apple from the wagon and told him that he would likely be at the "Corners" to ride home in the evening. Half an hour later he was seen in company with a man on the corner near the Humboldt Bank, and that is the last known of him.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

Mr Robert Finney Involves two Insurance Companies Heavily.

The startling statement was made public yesterday that Mr. Robert Finney, Secretary and Treasurer of the Eureka and Boatman's Insurance Companies, two of our soundest and most prosperous institutions, was a defaulter to a very large amount. The defalcation had its beginning several years ago, in unsuccessful stock and other speculations, and had recently assumed such magnitude as to admit of no further concealment. Mr. Finney accordingly confessed his breach of trust, turned over all his personal assets to the companies, and will make whatever restitution he can. The amount of the defalcation has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is supposed that it will not exceed $100,000. The companies, as is generally known, have been exceedingly prosperous; and this, coupled with the fact that both Boards had unlimited confidence in Mr. Finney, enabled him to divert their surplus funds. It is authoritatively stated that the policy holders and creditors of the companies will not suffer the loss of a dollar, and that there will be no interruption whatever in the business. In the meantime, the investigation will be continued, and when completed a full statement will be submitted to the stockholders.

THE BOILER TESTS.

Further Endeavors to Explode Unsuccessful.

The Government Commission continued their boiler testing experiments yesterday, and, as on the first day but little progress was made. Outside the members of the Commission and others directly interested, the attendance was small, the experience of Monday not being such as would attract a crowd. As was agreed upon the operations were continued upon the same boiler, that made by Messrs. Tudor & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, single riveted and similar to those in ordinary use.

After the failure of the first day, the cause of the trouble—the safety valve—was removed from the boiler, and a thicker head with a blind spud was inserted. This is simply a piece of iron, covering the aperture made for the valve and securely placed so as to prevent the escape of steam. When the Commissioners arrived it was found that the workmen in charge already had sixty pounds of steam up, so that there was but little time lost in preparations.

A further view of the matter, and a very necessary one, was an arrangement to feed the fire with benzine from a tank placed on the hill side, by means of a pipe. This was to enable a continued blaze, and the fire after damper might be apprehended, and to ensure a more evenly distributed and more intense heat.

FURTHER ATTEMPT AT EXPLOSION.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock, the whistle sounded the alarm and the crowd "scattered" for places of safety, selected with a view to observation. The fireman, however, continued at his post and crowded the coal into the furnace, after which he turned on the benzine, and with members of the commission betook himself to the bomb-proof expecting a burst. At this time there were over 150 pounds of pressure. No explosion followed, however, and at 12:10 the pressure had reached 200 pounds without result, save a gradual increase of steam from different parts of the boiler. After the pressure reached that no higher pressure could be reached, that in fact owing to the continued and increasing loss of steam, the power was decreasing. All hope of bursting the boiler was then abandoned for the time.

While the commission and others proceeded to dinner the workmen set to work to arrange for a further trial. The boiler was repaired as much as could be to prevent escape of steam, and the pipe conducting the benzine into the furnace was replaced so as to prevent the openings from being clogged with coal. After dinner the attempt was renewed, and at about four o'clock 210 pounds pressure was obtained, but no more could be gained owing to the continued loss of steam from various parts of the boiler. It was then decided to abandon further attempts upon that boiler until it can be caulked.

LIGHT WEIGHT IN COAL.

Outrageous Swindling of Consumers.

A well known citizen, a resident of Allegheny, has had his attention called to the fact that some coal haulers or dealers are practicing the most rascally frauds upon the people. He has taken the trouble to investigate a few cases, and desires us to give publicity to the facts, as a warning to all who may be offending in a similar way. One load, which was hauled across the river from Saw Mill run, was offered for sale as one hundred bushels, eleven cents per bushel being the price asked. A person familiar with the capacity of wagons accepted to the quantity, and asked the driver for the weighmaster's ticket. The driv er, when passed, admitted that the coal had not been weighed, but claimed that he could not be mistaken. The party accepting insisted on seeing it weighed, and when it was driven upon the scales it weighed but seventy seven bushels! Here was a bold attempt to cheat the purchaser out of twenty-three bushels of coal, worth $2 53. The price at which the coal was offered was one cent below the figure usually charged, but where there was such a swindle in the weight the dealer could well afford to sell at a cent below the market price. Seventy-seven bushels, at twelve cents, would amount to but $9 24, while, if the weight had not been questioned, the man would have got $11,000 for his load. Two other loads, seeking delivery at twenty-five bushels each, were weighed, and one was found to contain but sixteen and the other seventeen bushels. Here was an attempt to defraud the consumer, in the one case of eighty-eight and in the other of ninety-nine cents. If this is the way the people are to profit by the one cent reduction, better that the price had not been reduced. Another case is cited of a gentleman residing on Western avenue, who has had his cellar filled by the same man for several years in successions, its capacity being eight hundred bushels. This fall he purchased from another party, and when seven hundred bushels had been delivered the cellar was full! The consumer had been systematically robbed of ten or twelve dollars a year, because he had been patronizing a dishonest man.

The practice to which we allude is, we fear, much more prevalent that most persons might suppose, and it is the duty of weighmasters, owners, consumers, and all who are interested, fair and honorable dealing, and opposed to roguery, to keep a sharp eye on those above likely to play such tricks as those talked orished. A vigilance committee is raised in Allegheny, and it is proposed to search out the evade the', to detect and punish those who cheat coal. nance requiring the weighing of

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

State Supreme Court—Present, Chief Justice Read and Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Mercur and Williams.

The case of Fairbanks vs. Kerr & Smith, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence county, was continued.

ARGUMENT CONCLUDED.

In the case of Staup vs. the Commonwealth, error to Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette county, the murder case taken up yesterday, the argument was continued by Boyd for defendant in error, and by Boyle for plaintiff in error.

THE BRICELAND MURDER CASE.

Briceland vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington county. Messrs. Brunine and Patterson and George O. Jones appeared as attorneys for the plaintiff in error, and District Attorney Baird for the defendant in error, in arguing this case. The history of the case is doubtless too well remembered to make it necessary to repeat it at any length. A few moments before midnight on December 4th, 1872, John Allingham was killed at Eldersville, in Washington county. He and his wife and brother occupied a two story frame house, and on the first floor deceased and his wife had their sleeping room. Soon after the murder was committed, an investigation revealed the murderous weapon to be a piece of water pipe about four feet in length, closed at one end and fastened to a piece of board upwards of seven feet in length. This weapon, loaded with leaden slugs, had been placed with one end resting on the sill at the head of the deceased's bed and fired with a fuse. By the explosion of the weapon Allingham was killed, and on the next day the brother of the deceased made an information charging Briceland with the crime, Henry Briceland, with the killing, and that night he was arrested. At the February term of the Court the case came up to be tried. A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned and an appeal was taken on twenty-one assignments of error. The first error sets forth that the Court erred in not discharging the jury when, on Monday, March 3, 1873, they asked to be discharged because they could not agree. The second, third and fourth errors assigned, are in different parts of the charge of the Court. The fifth error assigned is the admission of the testimony of Wm. Wirt, in regard to the finding of certain pieces of wood at Paris Station, which had been cut off from pieces used in constructing the weapon, and that certain marks on the weapon were made by the nickel hatchet found in the prisoner's tool chest. The sixth and seventh assignments of error relate to the subject of tracks. The eighth, ninth and tenth errors relate to the testimony of Detective Hopkins. The eighth is: "The Court erred in that portion of the charge which places the testimony of a professional detective upon the same footing as any other witness." The counsel for the plaintiff in error say that in no less than six particular cases he is flatly, and in some case overwhelmingly contradicted; and the prisoner's counsel complain that the learned Judge's treatment of the testimony against him dwarfed these contradictions into insignificance, and gave undue weight and importance to the detective's calling and his testimony. It is claimed that the occupation of the witness should be taken into account to effect his testimony. The remaining eleven errors assigned refers to the admission of incompetent testimony and errors in different portions of the charge of the Court.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The only case called in this Court yesterday was that of G. W. De Camp, assignee in bankruptcy of Emanuel W. Thomas vs. Samuel W. McNutt, being an action to recover goods sold, given away or concealed by a bankrupt. Mr. De Camp, the assignee, appeared for himself, and J. W. Kennedy, Esq., for respondent.

United States District Court—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

In this Court yesterday the following new cases in bankruptcy were brought and adjudications made:

Young and Booth, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Thomas Connelly, of Mercer county, debtor.

Robert Long, creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Peter Campbell, of Westmoreland county, debtor.

Robert J. Davis, of Belleview, this county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, and the same was referred to Register Gray.

On petition of D. Gregg & Co., of this city, creditors, T. S. McMillen, of Sharpsville, Mercer county, was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

W. L. Moss, of New Milford, Susquehanna county, was adjudged bankrupt on the petition of Bass and Clark, of New York, creditors. The case was referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Dr. John Westray vs. Fusenecker et al., an action for damages taken up Wednesday, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred dollars.

Jeremiah Force vs. Frank A. M. Kreps; application for a preliminary injunction, restraining the defendant from having further control over the ferryboats "Covington" and "Jefferson," now plying between Pittsburgh and Manchester. The plaintiff filed an application in the Court yesterday, to withdraw the bill on payment of costs.

A non suit was taken in open court as to Michael Crowly, one of the defendants in the case of Lloyd & Sellers vs. Crowly, McKnight & Co., and judgment entered against George McKnight and James Grierson, the remaining defendants, judgment to be liquidated by the Prothonotary.

Reed & Co. vs. Henry Koverman. This was an action of trespass on the case against the defendant for falsely assuring the plaintiffs, to whom they had been referred, as to the good standing of one J. Edward Neiwind, who had applied to plaintiffs to purchase goods. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendant had falsely represented to them that the said Neiwind was a perfectly responsible party; that he, Neiwind, had some eighteen thousand dollars worth of stock in his store, and that to his, defendant's, own knowledge, said Neiwind's liabilities were not more than four or five thousand dollars. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the defendant, at the time of making this statement, had in his possession a judgment bond to the amount of some twenty thousand dollars, against Neiwind, which the defendant entered without informing against said Neiwind, immediately after the sale of goods by plaintiffs to Neiwind. The sale of the goods, it is claimed, was made, and the credit given by the plaintiffs. It is claimed, solely on the recommendation of the defendant, and the execution was issued by the defendant, on which Neiwind's property was sold, thereby defeating the claims of the plaintiffs on Neiwind. A verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $2146 39, the amount claimed.

The case of Altvater & Co. vs. Samuel Kinney was the next taken up. This was an action to recover a bill for tools purchased by the defendant from the plaintiffs. After a settlement between the defendant one of the former members of the firm who, however, had withdrawn from the firm, the bill, about three hundred dollars, was paid, but it is now held by the plaintiffs that this person was not authorized to receive the money. This case was commenced this forenoon, but owing to the absence of a witness was postponed.

The case of Albert A. Wensel, Geo. Wensel and Peter Hudger, late partners as Wensel Bros. & Hudger, vs. Albert A. Moore, an action on book account, is on trial.

OBITUARY.

William S. Haven, Esq.

Wm. S. Haven, Esq., an old and well known business man of this city, died on Wednesday night, at the residence of his son, Curtis S. Haven, East Liberty, in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. Haven was a native of this city, and in early life was an apprentice to the printing business. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and soon became a skilful job printer. He succeeded the old firm of Johnston & Stockton, book and job printers, and for almost a quarter of a century stood at the head of one of the largest and most successful printing establishments in the west. He was progressive and enterprising, and by a liberal expenditure in types and machinery, combined with a refined taste, did much to elevate and perfect the art of job printing. As he prospered in his business, he became connected with a number of our banking and insurance companies, and was associated with several of our benevolent and charitable institutions. He was a liberal contributor to humane and beneficent enterprises, and was an active supporter of every measure for the suppression of the rebellion, and the relief and care of those who had suffered by the war. He was on the battle-field of Gettysburg, as a volunteer assistant, and received a permanent disability in removing the wounded from the field. This financial pressure is said to be weighing heavily on the tanning and lumber interests in that part of the State. What money there was throughout that region was used in getting the fall's run of lumber to market, along the Delaware, for which not a dollar has been returned.

The lumber trade and the manufacture of of flooring, doors, widow-sashes, &c., are among the leading industries of Philadelphia. There are some 90 saw, planing and turning mills in the city, and half as many men are employed as at this time last year, but the decrease in numbers has been gradual and extending through several months past. There have been few hands discharged since the panic began, most of the mills working on reduced time in order to keep their hands together.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says that the present aggregate deposits in the associated banks of that city are $1,690,832 less than they were at the commencement of the panic, showing that if there is any hoarding of money in that city it is not by the much maligned banks. In reference to the business situation, the *Journal* says that "Indianapolis shows less bad effects of the money pinch than any other city in the nation. Not a dozen firms or house has failed; her immense building operations have gone forward without interruption, and business has a livelier aspect, if travellers speak the truth, than any other town of the same importance on the continent."

THE Reading *Eagle* says: The lock works and foundry of Messrs. Jones, Oaks & Co., on South Tenth street, are again in full operation, employing a large number of hands. A majority of the employees are compelled to work day and night in order to fill the large number of orders for goods daily received by the firm.

It is reported, by those who are supposed to know, that the Reading cotton mill will not go into operation until after the holidays. This, certainly, is bad news to the three hundred operatives daily employed in the mill, the majority of whom are females supporting aged parents.

A meeting of the various superintendents and representatives of the various manufacturing companies in Manchester, N. H., with the exception of the Manchester Works, was held Tuesday morning, and it was decided that on and after Monday, December 1st, the hours of labor should be shortened, and, the wages reduced from 10 to 20 per cent.

THE Allenton *Chronicle* says: "We have it from reliable authority, that if the puddlers of the Glen Iron Works do not this week go to work at the rate offered, $5 50 per ton, two of the puddling furnaces will be blown out instead in early life was an apprentice to the printing business. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and soon became a skilful job printer. He succeeded the old firm of Johnston & Stockton, book and job printers, and for almost a quarter of a century stood at the head of one of the largest and most successful printing establishments in the west. He was progressive and enterprising, and by a liberal expenditure in types and machinery, combined with a refined taste, did much to elevate and perfect the art of job printing. As he prospered in his business, he became connected with a number of our banking and insurance companies, and was associated with several of our benevolent and charitable institutions. He was a liberal contributor to humane and beneficent enterprises, and was an active supporter of every measure for the suppression of the rebellion, and the relief and care of those who had suffered by the war. He was on the battle-field of Gettysburg, as a volunteer assistant, and received a permanent disability in removing the wounded from the field. This financial pressure is said to be weighing heavily on the tanning and lumber interests in that part of the State. What money there was throughout that region was used in getting the fall's run of lumber to market, along the Delaware, for which not a dollar has been returned.

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PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Opening of the Winter Term.

The *Presbyterian Banner* of this week contains the following notice, which we commend, with hearty approval, to our readers. The boarding department, the present term, has been full, and a number have made applications for the vacancies which will occur at the end of the term. Educate your daughters at any reasonable sacrifice. And many who live in the suburbs would do well to send their daughters as boarders during the severe weather of the winter:

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The financial troubles we are experiencing suggest to many the necessity for retrenchment. Too many commence by withdrawing their children from schools, instead of cutting off the many useless expenditures made by almost all families. The culture and care of our children is the most sacred trust committed to us by the Almighty; and thoughful parents will deliberate a long time before depriving their children of the education so essential to their happiness and usefulness. Many thoughts have been suggested in part by an examination of the moderate terms charged by the managers of the Pittsburgh Female College, an institution whose noble aim is to place a finished education within the reach of the largest possible number of worthy young ladies. We need not repeat what we have so often said of the elegant buildings, excellent accommodations, superior advantages, and large number of teachers, twenty-five in all, of this sterling institution. It stands without a rival in our State, and challenges comparison with the best in the land. Better a thousand fold expend a few hundred dollars in educating your daughter in such a school, than to permit her to grow up in ignorance, in order to save as many thousands, which may all be lost in an hour. We have all learned how easy it is for riches to "take wings and fly away."

During the present term the college has had all the boarders it could accommodate, and some have been turned away. The Winter Term will commence Dec. 2d. Call at the office, or send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

No Defalcation.

The officials of the National Trust Company are still quite busily employed in getting the affairs of the bank in proper shape, and hope to be able in a very short time to present a statement of its condition. In the meantime nothing has been heard from the Cashier, though Alderman Taylor, the Vice President and Secretary of the company, said to our reporter yesterday that his name might be used as authority for the statement that there has been no defalcation whatever. The friends of Mr. Grier state that when last seen he appeared very much worried over the business of the bank, and think that he simply left the city in search of relief from the severe labors to which he had been subjected.

City Matters in Brief.

THE Bridge Committee will meet on Saturday next at two o'clock, P. M.

THE Railroad Committee were to meet last evening to consider a communication from Mayor Blackmore, presented to Council at last meeting, but failed to get a quorum.

THE colored policeman of Allegheny City has found the pressure too severe, and has consequently resigned, being afraid of his "head," as he expresses it.

THE Committee on the change of grade on Carson street, (bump near Fourth street) South Side, met at Municipal Hall last evening and discussed the proposed change, but adjourned without taking any action.

REV. J. S. LLOAS has been appointed District Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar, of the order of Good Templars, for Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties.

TO DAY the commission will proceed to experiment upon the boiler made by Messrs. Garrett & Co. of this city of the United States brand of iron, manufactured at the Wayne iron works of Messrs. Rowan & Co., and it is stated that under this boiler there is more room and better facilities for getting up heat.

RAGGED parties will be both popular and appropriate this season. Gents attend in their worst. Ladies have chance to display their ingenuity in getting up tasty toilettes from discarded and used up clothing, lace curtains, old bonnet flowers or any material that is available. Considerable fun may evidently be created by some costumes. Supper usually consists of apples, pop-corn, molasses candy and some plain cake for eatables, and cider or cold water for drinkables. Refreshments should be served in broken crockery. There is a heap of fun in such a party. Try it and see.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE Akron *Beacon* publishes a very complete description of the many large sewer pipe manufactories in that vicinity, from which it appears that Summit county leads the world in that specialty, and that seven persons at five of the principal factories roots up $630.000. The capital invested is nearly one million dollars, and 214 men find steady and remunerative employment, while it was not so along the Delaware, for which not a dollar has been returned.

The financial situation is assuming a more cheerful aspect in all parts of the State.

In times like these it is satisfactory to know that at Chester and Wilmington there is much stir in the shipyards, and that a like activity is noticeable in Boston and in all the towns along the coast of Maine, where it is confidently expected that in less than a twelvemonth the new tonnage will "exceed the largest amount that has ever been launched before the war." Not only does this important branch of industry directly give employment to many thousand men, but the new stimulus imparted to it has brought about a revival of labor in numerous iron works and machine shops the manufactures of which go into the construction of sailing vessels and steamers.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: At the earnest solicitation of a large body of business men, we urge upon the press of the State to unite in calling a convention to be composed of the business men of the State for the purpose of taking into consideration the present financial condition of the country and the impending distress of the manufacturing and laboring interests, and to devise such means of relief as will cause a speedy resumption of business. As Congress meets on the first Monday in next December, it is desirable to hold this proposed convention upon the same week, so that Congress may have some indication of the extent of the depression and the impending distress consequent thereto, and the determination of the people to have speedy relief. Let every business interest be represented, and let every city and county in the State send delegates.

THE oyster packing houses of Baltimore are doing very little business and under the influence of the lessened demand the price of oysters is from ten to fifteen cents per bushel less than it was this time in 1872. The dredgers seriously feel this decrease of earnings, but necessity compels them to accept whatever they can get.

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CUSTAR AMD ROSSER.

Personal Sketches of Two Remarkable Men

Professor Phelps, of the First State Normal School, accompanied the Yellowstone expedition, and contributes interesting letters to the Winona *Republican*. A letter dated sixty miles west of the Missouri, July 1st, contains the following in regard to General Custar and General Rosser:

In the afternoon General Custar came over to our tent, and himself and Rosser for an hour or more rehearsed the incidents of the war, in which they participated on opposite sides. They were fellow-cadets at West Point in 1861, Rosser in the first and Custar in the second class; but owing to the necessities of the war, both classes were graduated at the same time. Rosser, however, having been ordered home two or three weeks before the close of the academic year, never received his diploma. Being a Virginian, he took service in the Confederate army, and before the close of the war, he, as well as Custar, rose to the brevet rank of major general. Both were cavalry officers, and they were pitted against each other on many a hard-fought field with varying fortunes. They were Clementine Five Forks, the Wilderness, Gettysburg and nearly all the battle-fields of the Old Dominion. Until this occasion, they had met but once since the close of the war. The interview was exceedingly pleasant and deeply interesting. Their mutual questions and explanations concerning the many combats to which they had been parties, cleared up points which before were mysterious, and afforded an entertainment to their only auditor on this occasion that was well worth the trip to Dakota to enjoy.

In physique as well as in the general type of their characters these two noted cavalry-officers are as different as could be conceived. General Custar is of medium stature, with body slightly inclined forward in walking, face spare, nose rather large and pointed, and hair hanging in slight curl to the shoulders. On this occasion he wore a black, broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, a dark blue short sack coat, light blue pants, and red shirt, with collar turned over. His face is as red as a full-blood Sioux's, and lively, and during this interview he sat leaning forward with his arms crossed and resting on his knees, which were also crossed—not a very soldierly attitude, to be sure. His manner is quick and nervous and somewhat eccentric. As a soldier he is bold, dashing and energetic. Were he a civilian, you would expect him to be a first-class fanatic, for it is impossible for such a man to do anything by halves. He is a good soldier, but has the reputation of being rather reckless in his style of life.

Rosser is a man about six feet two inches in height, broad and erect, with a well-knit frame, and weighing about two hundred and twenty pounds. His face is round and full, his hair black, his complexion fair, and with a ruddy tinge. He impresses you in his physical presence as a man of great strength and endurance. In conversation his voice is pretty pitched on a high key, but is deliberate, without being slow, and energetic without being demonstrative. He is one who is eminently fitted to exert great influence over men, and to retain a hold on their confidence. He is a growing man. At the close of the war he gracefully accepted the situation came North and engaged upon the work of railway engineer in charge of the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific Railway, and is personally superintending the operations of the extension through the Yellowstone Valley. His record and the confidence of the community, and it is safe to affirm that this confidence is in no respect likely to be misplaced.

An Eviction in Ireland.

Did you ever see an eviction? I have. In my checkered life I have been a private soldier, and sentenced to 1850 and 1850 I was in the county Cork, stationed at Ballancholy. Those of you who are Irishmen will want no description of that beautiful valley of the Lee which winds between the hills from Cork, and in summer seems like a very paradise, green grass growing to the water's side, and burnished with gold in the morning, and ruddy to very crimson in the evening sunset. I was there on a November day. I was one of a troop to protect the law officers, who had come with the agent from Dublin to make an eviction a few miles from Inniscarra, where the river Bride joins the Lee. It was a miserable day—rain freezing into sleet as it fell—and the poor tenant sown wretched dwelling after wretched dwelling—some thirty or forty perhaps. They did or take much heating down; there was no looting to do. Considerably more was created than aught else, and there was but little trouble in the leveling of them to the ground. We had got our work about three parts done, when one of them, a woman, ran and flung herself on the ground, wet as it was, before the captain of the troop, and she asked that her house might be spared—not for long, but for a little while. She said her husband had been born in it, he was ill of the fever, but could not live long, and she asked that he might be permitted to die in it in peace. Our captain had no orders; he had just come from Dublin wanted to get back to Dublin—his time was of importance, and he would not wait, and that man was carried out while we were there—in front of the door. The next was coming down—carried out on a wretched thing—you could not call it a bed—and he died there while we were there, and three nights and a day we stayed, while I was sentry in front gate at Ballancholy barracks, we heard a cry, and when the guard was turned out we found that poor woman there raving maniac, with one dead babe in one arm, and another in the other, clinging to the cold nipple of her lifeless breast. And if you had been brothers of such a woman, sons of such a woman, fathers of such a woman, would not rebellion have seemed the holiest gospel you could hear preached?—*Charles Bradlaugh.*

Rich Men of Olden Times.

The wealthy ancients as far eclipsed the rich men of this age, as do the latter the simplest citizens of their ancestors in America. We talk of ten, twenty, forty, fifty and sixty millions in the United States as if the like had never been before. But what are the big facts and figures as we read them? Why, to give them in a heap of riches, that Ptolemus Philadelphus, in Egypt, had a fortune of $350,000,000; that Cleopatra drank a glass of wine in which was dissolved a pearl worth $40,000; that Cicero paid $5,000,000 for a country seat; Messella $2,000,000 for a homestead; that Seneca owned $12,000,000, and Tiberius $17,000,000; that Julius Cesar owed $4,000,000 before he got an office; that Marcus Antonius ran in debt $1,500,000 for his election, and, what is more odd, paid it off March 17th, and afterwards cleared $720,000,000. Esop, the poet slave, paid $400,000 for one single party; that Caligula paid as much for a supper, and drank old wines worth twenty dollars an ounce, and roasted pigs over fires made of nuts and raisins. The bedsteads of Heliogabalus were of pure silver and gold, and $80,000 were necessary to keep up the dignity of a Roman Senator. The capacity of a Roman theater was fabulous, while the wooden theater of Shamrus had 80,000 seats, the Colliseum 87,000, with 22,000 standing places, and the Circus Maximus room for 380,000 spectators. Even in the fifth century, after Rome was plundered by Germans and Vandals, Zacharias reports from Rome 384 streets, 80 golden statues, 56,357 palaces, 13,051 fountains, 2,785 bronze statues of emperors and officers, 28 colossal horse statues, 46 theatres, 2,300 perfumery stores and 2,291 prisons. Then, for taxes, the Thebans paid for income duty, in one year, $6,000,000, while Alexandria had a library of 700,000 volumes, at a time even when manuscripts were costly, and Athens had the theater of Bacchus, holding 30,000 people.

In this face of such figures, even London and Paris, and much more New York, will readily cease boasting of their rich men, big places and vast proportions. But the moral is, what vanity and what folly! Even our biggest public robbers will have to stand back from the face of such plunderers as Marcus Antonius. Modern wealth, compared to the ancient article, is like a drop to the ocean, or as a single pebble or shell on the sea shore.

The Monetary Difficulties of the World.

The London *Times*, in its city article of the 27th of October, gives the following explanation of the fact that there are financial troubles in many countries at once:

It will perhaps be asked how it is that while money, like water, has the constant tendency to find a level, there can be a simultaneous scarcity in all the chief places of the globe? The answer is that probably at no previous period has there been so simultaneous a hoarding. Not only has the improvident absorption in England been beyond any former precedent, but there is reason to believe that in America, Spain and France, from different causes, the process has been on a still more unusual scale; while in Germany, although the gold coinage is gradually being called in exchange for the old silver circulation, this silver circulation is retained by the government, and practically amounts to a hoarding of the wealth obtained from France. This country will be a return to pacific and orderly government on the Continent, a period of unsurpassed abundance would probably be witnessed, the effects of the American panic being certain to subside in due course; but the signs in France give little hope of such a consummation, and hence, although on this side the tendency may be toward a recovery of steadiness, there can be the relations between trade and the money market be no ground on which, for the present, calculations can be based with any approach to certainty.

The Physiology of Position.

The preservation of an erect attitude of the body in walking or sitting is a matter of more essential moment to the maintenance of the health than is popularly supposed, else how are we to account for the general disregard of such a fact, as shown in the bent forms we are constantly encountering on the street, or among seated crowds. The most obvious physical evils are those arising from the curvature of the spine, productive as it is of general nervous derangement and serious impairment of the vital functions, whilst the unnatural and continued pressure of the delicate lung tissue against the ribs and cartilages occasions serious pulmonary disorders. Hence, the care that should be exercised in the matter of having backed seats in schools, in walking and sitting erect, so that the vertebral column shall be kept in a normal position, and the thoracic viscera preserved from undue pressures. It might here be added that the most numerous cases of deflection of the spinal column arise from the excessive bending of females over the sewing machine, on account of their placing both feet on the treadle; whereas, if they use but one foot, they can sit close to the machine, and work it easily, whilst preserving a perfectly natural, erect condition of the body.

The Prussian Conflict with the Bishops.

[From the New York Times.]

The Prussian Landtag, *i. e.*, the Legislature of the land as distinguished from the Legislature of the Empire, met yesterday. Ordinarily there would be nothing in the opening of the sessions of the Landtag to call for special remark. But this year the event marks another stage in the progress of the long and dubious conflict between the Prussian government and the Ultramontane bishops, and that conflict has an interest of no common character to all the civilized world. One of the first subjects on which the Landtag will be called upon to legislate will be the establishment of civil marriage in the Province of Posen, if not throughout the entire kingdom. Affairs in Posen have come to a crisis. Archbishop Ledochowski, whose somewhat irregular election in 1865 to the Primacy of the Polish province, was approved by the Pope on the express ground that he would be a useful man to fight the Prussian government, has been doing his best to justify the preference of the Vatican. There are over thirty cases against him of appointing priests to positions within his diocese without the approval of the government. For at least one of these he has been tried and condemned to pay a fine of 200 thalers. On his failure to meet this penalty, "the proper officer of the District Court of Posen" proceeded, the other day, to the Archiepiscopal palace and seized the state carriage and the two horse. As the Archbishop was said to be suffering from fever, it has not yet appeared how the reverend prelate enjoys taking an airing with a Sheriff's deputy on his carriage-box.

There can be no question that every case of offense by the Archbishop will be duly prosecuted, and as these may be numerous, a maximum fine of 1,000 thalers on each conviction, the seizure of the entire personal property of Mgr. Ledochowski would seem to be an inevitable consequence of his continued contumacy. Probably the Archbishop will be no loser in the end by reason of his civil martyrdom. But to the good people of Posen it is rather a serious matter to have a newly made and head, body and limbs, in order that the animal may attain the highest rate of speed; and reason certainly forbids the supposition that by like, and not by the breast collar, the secret is to draw the weight attached to it. In speeding my horse, I very seldom grasp the lines with both hands when the road is straight and free from obstructions. The lines are rarely steadily taut, but held in easy pliancy, and used chiefly to shift the bit in the animal's mouth, and by this motion communicate courage and confidence to him. I find that, by this method, my horses break less, and go much faster, than when driven by men who put the old-fashioned steady pull upon them.

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